BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

BSA Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY S. S. HORNIMAN, 1918—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MAHOMEDALI JINNAH, SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. IV NO. 65 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 18, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date 1921.	Steamer.	Tons.
21st "	"Morea"*	10,890
23rd "	"Somali"	6,794
28th "	"Caledonia"	7,572
4th June	"Sardinea"	6,580
11th "	"Dongola"	8,059
18th "	"Malwa" *	10,911
25th "	"Nore"	6,703
2nd July	"Kashgar"	8,840
9th "	"Karmala"	8,983
16th "	"Narkunda"	16,115
23rd	"Nyansa"	7,023
30th "	"Morea"	10,890

†Extra. Proceeds direct from Port Said to London and only conveys second saloon passengers.

*Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamers' arrival.

B. I. COMPANY'S SAILINGS TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH ONLY.

16th June	NEURALIA	9082

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA & AUSTRALIA.

18th May 20th. "	Dunera Narkunda	Straits & China. Australian Ports.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date	Steamer	Remark
13th May	LINGA	Karachi direct.
	LHASA	Karachi Kathiwar. Coast Ports
18th	KARAGOLA	East and South African Ports.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage to P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACHINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons Sailing about	Remarks
Canadian Leader	5500	In July Montreal

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
10, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 162
Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	3rd "	19th "
Saigon Maru	C. Okada	10th "	28th "
Honolulu Maru	K. Hirano	22nd "	28th "
Ganges Maru	T. Inouye	25th "	5th June
Indo Maru*	S. Arai	16th June	25th June
Peking Maru*	K. Yamaguchi	23rd June	1st July

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. HIRA,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
a Kashu Maru	S. Mogi	5480	10th May	18th May
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda,	6074	17th May	24th "
† Nagano Maru	K. Tsukuda	9824	17th "	19th "
Totori Maru	S. Ito	5966	15th "	22nd "
Hakata Maru	T. Sasaki	5970	25th "	29th "
Tajima Maru	K. Takano	6095	11th June.	23rd June.
Tatsuno Maru	G. Ota	6995	22nd "	4th July.

a This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

† This steamer arrives from New York, and sails for Calcutta via Colombo, Madras and Rangoon.

For Freight and passages apply to

S. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

G. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid up Capital	£ 995,00
Reserve Fund	£ 226,00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..	£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Hartin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loan and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$11,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jchore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 3 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

[illegible] & R. [illegible]

BANKING.

IMPERIA BANK OF INDIA,

CONSTITUTED UNDER THE IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA ACT 1920.

for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.
2,25,000 share of Rs. 500 each ... 11,25,00,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL AS ON 25TH MARCH, 1921.
75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each Fully Paid 3,75,00,000
72,378 shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 Paid ..... [illegible],000
[illegible],000

RESERVE FUND as on 25th March 1921 ..... [illegible],54,32,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS as on 25th March 1921. 2,71,41,000

MANAGING GOVERNORS.
Sir Norcot Warren; N. M. Murray, Esq (Offg)

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES.
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LONDON OFFICE.
2, Princess Street, E. C. 2.
Sir Bernard Hunter, Manager.

BRANCHES.

Agra	Hyderabad Deccan
Ahmedabad	(Sub-Agency Parbhani)
Ahmedabad City	Hyderabad Sind
Akola	Indore
Akyab	Jalgaon (East Khandesh)
Allahabad	Jalpaiguri
Alleppy	Karachi
Amraoti	Lahore
Bangalore	Lucknow
Bellary	Madras (Mount Road)
Benares	Madura
Bezwada	Mangalore
Bimlipatam	Masulipatam
Bombay (Byculla)	Montmorin
Bombay (Mandvi)	Nagpore
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Narayanguage
Broach	Negapatam
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Ootacamund
Calcutta (Harrison Road)	Patna
Calcutta (Park Street)	Poona
Calicut	Quetta
Cawupore	Rajahmandry
Chandpore (Pay Office)	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Chittagong	Rangoon
Cocanada (Outstation Narsapur)	Salem
Cochin	Secunderabad
Coimbatore	Serajgunj (Pay Office)
Colombo	Simla
Dacca	Sholapur
Delhi	Sukkur
Erode	Surat
Guntur	Tellicherry
	Trichinopoly
	Trivandrum
	Tuticorin

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody, purchase and Sales effected. Interest and Dividend collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorneys etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, [illegible]meli and Bombay.

Capital Subscribed	[illegible]
Capital Paid-up	[illegible]
Reserve Fund	[illegible]

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUN[illegible]

INTEREST allowed on daily bala[illegible] Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate[illegible] cent. per annum and on sums over [illegible] by special arrangement. No int[illegible] does not come to Rs. 3 per half [illegible] allowed.

FIXED DEPOSIT[illegible]

Received for long or short pe[illegible] which may be ascertained o[illegible]

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS [illegible] CREDITS.

The Bank grants accomm[illegible] to be arranged against app[illegible] The Bank undertakes on [illegible] stituents the safe custody [illegible] rities and the collection of [illegible] terest thereon it also u[illegible] and purchase of Governm[illegible] description of stock at mo[illegible] ticulars of which may be [illegible] tion.

SAVING BANK D[illegible]

Deposits received and int[illegible] per cent. per annum. Rule[illegible]

C. E. [illegible]
Secre[illegible]

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds	Rs. 2,53,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at [illegible] per cent. all round the year on sums of [illegible] to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Receiv[illegible] 12 month[illegible] and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK [illegible]—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLING DRAFTS [illegible]GRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London [illegible]d sold.

GOLD AND SILVER [illegible]ED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of [illegible] and Exchange Business transacted.

[illegible] PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserves	Yen 58,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chefoo, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Seoul, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon Branches:—

Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 294.
Horaby Road, Bombay

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITD.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	2,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,75,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 269, Shaik Memon Street. Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Rs. 7,58,79,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,33,79,375
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 9,50,000/

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Bombay—Share Bazar, 29, Apollo Street. Sharaf Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chaudauni.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate E. C.
[illegible]. Tata, Kt., Chairman. Board of

ACCOUNTS opened and interest [illegible]ly credit balances from Rs. 500/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per [illegible]ums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ by special arrangement. [illegible]d unless the sum accrued [illegible]f-yearly.

[illegible]—Interest allowed on [illegible] or two years and for [illegible]s to be ascertained on [illegible]

[illegible]terest allowed on [illegible] at 4 per cent. per [illegible]ained on applica[illegible]

[illegible]NTS are granted [illegible]OF Securities [illegible]rchased and [illegible] of Banking [illegible].

[illegible]

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN BANKING & EXCHANGE CORPORATION

MARTIN & Co. Managing Agents

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT

For all particulars and forms apply to

SHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, Branch Secretary
Bunder Road, Karachi.

M. S. HUSSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)

G. N. BYAS,
Branch Secretary
Lyceum Buildings
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

7A, FORT ST., BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI AND SURAT Agencies in all parts of India

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6½ per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. *Every description of Banking business undertaken.*
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short term deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from—
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5105. KHOSLA & CO. Manager

INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,76,234	2	8

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

M. RAJ MEHRA,
Manager

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

Dinner Table a Speciality,

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay,

Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 8-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage [illegible] section of Delhi.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

According to the Gov. of India [illegible]
Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office in Ben[illegible]

THE HINDU MUTUAL L[illegible] ASSURANCE, LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 1,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) [illegible]
Trustee of the Reserve Fund
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. [illegible]

LOWEST RATE OF PR[illegible]

This is the only policy holders other [illegible] the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or The Chief A[illegible]
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN &
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowrin[illegible] Calc

Agency Applications Invited.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security. Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA.
Secretary.

B[illegible] & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
"DHURANDHAR BROTHERS".
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency C. P. Berar and C. I.,
303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co LTD.

115, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sonjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Laljt Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Vethi & Co.) (Ex-Officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from Influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

[illegible]

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Persons preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary, the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 36
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy, Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 6	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

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REQUIRED an experienced MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN, capable of getting out general arrangements and details of Steam and Structural Plants. Apply Box No. 3050, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9341

WANTED—A CHIEF CLERK for Motor and Accident Department of important Indian Insurance Company. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 3069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 9402

WANTED—NURSES for the "Prince of Wales Hospital. Salary Rs. 60-70 p.m. Apply to the undersigned mentioning age, caste, experience and testimonials. CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Dhrangadra State.
A—C 9397

WANTED—For the Shia Intermediate College, Lucknow, a PRINCIPAL with European training on Rs. 500-40-700. Apply to the HONORARY GENERAL SECRETARY, Board of Trustees, Shia College, Lucknow, with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned.
A C9365

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT on a salary of Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100, per mensem. One who has passed the qualifying test of the P. W. D. Accounts or has practically worked as the Deputy Accountant either in the Revenue or P. W. D. Accounts' Office should only apply.
S. V. BAPAT.
Chief Officer,
Sholapur Municipality.
Sholapur Municipal Office
13th May 1921.
A C 9403

WANTED—An expert ICE MECHANIC to work on an Ice plant by Linde Refrigeration Coy. Ammonia system. An Anglo-Indian, European or Parsi will be preferred Apply with testimonials and terms to KARAMCHAND MADAN & SONS, Dera Ismail Khan.
A C9357

WANTED—A FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON on pay Rs. 100—150 with free quarters, also a qualified NURSE on Rs. 40—60 with free quarters. Preference given to Marathi knowing applicants. Apply HON. SECRETARY, Maternity and Infant Welfare League, Nagpur, C. P.
A R236

WANTED.—An influential CANVASSER for Job printing work for a large printing press on commission basis. Apply Box No. 3074 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 260

WANTED at once TWO LINE ETCHERS salary offered Rs. 100, each. Apply:—FRANK T. COOPER, Photo Engraver 106-108, Medows Street, Fort. R 257

WANTED.—An Experienced SCIENCE TEACHER for Raja Ram High School, Kolhapur, from 1st June, 1921. Pay Rs. 100 to 125. And Arya-samajist will be preferred. Apply with testimonials to the SECRETARY, Kolhapur Arya Education Board, Brindahan
A C 9410

WANTED—INFULENTIAL and HARD-WORKING AGENTS to canvass Life Business in Central Provinces, Berar, and Central India. Terms Liberal. Please apply to—DHURANDHAR BROTHERS, 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A—C 9396

AN HONEST BILL COLLECTOR on commission basis for a limited company security required Rs. 1,000, either in Government Paper or Cash. Apply sharp Box No. 3075, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 261

WANTED—A competent respectful YOUNG MAN by a gentleman in Bombay, who can write articles on Finance, Politics, etc., in the Press in English and Gujrati. Decent salary. Please apply to Box No. 3073, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C9414

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

THE PLANET MILLS, LIMITED.—Sale of Hard Waste. Offers will be received by the Agents at the Registered Office of the Company, 43a Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the purchase of all kinds of Hard Waste lying at the Mills at Ferguson Road, Parel. The Waste can be inspected at the Mills. ARDESHIR RUSTOM and SONS, Agents, The Planet Mills, Ltd.
M C9308

HOUSE & FLATS TO LET.

GARAGES TO LET. Apply to VATCHA Bros, Gaiwadi, Girgaum Road.
C R 246

TO BE LET—SHOPS at Girgaum, New Charni Road, on Tram lines for stores, etc. Rent Rs. 150 per month. Inquire within, opposite Aerograph Building.
C R159

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR 538, Ratan Vila POONA, Eight Bed Rooms, Hall, Office, Dining, Kitchen, Stores, Out-houses, Spacious, Garden. Apply P. P. Kapadia, 73, Apollo Street, Bombay or D. J. WRITER, Sachapir Street, Poona.
C R 187

CHAGLA MANZIL—TO BE LET a spacious bungalow, upper floor only, at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHAI CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Baazar, near Musjid Station, or Chagla Villa, Dadar.
C—R 243

TO BE LET—Newly-built up-to-date FLATS at Malabar Hill, near Sea, consisting of drawing, dining and three bed-rooms, bath-rooms, servants' quarter, cook-room with gas stoves, E. L. and fans in all rooms. Apply sharp to S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., Mahomed Building, Hornby Road, above Heatley and Gresham Show-room. Tel. No. 256.
C R258

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

RARE BARGAIN, going very cheap 3 new Bungalows just completed, under occupation at 60 rental each 3 Bed, 3 Bath, Hall, Dining Room, Front and Back Verandahs, 1 Pantry, Kitchen and Godown area of compound 1396 sq. by 71ft. Price 11,000 each or 31,000 for the lot, no offers apply sharp Box No. 3067, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R 48

FOR SALE.—In Bangalore. Salubrious climate, 7 sanctioned building plots, best locality, 8 annas per square foot, also new houses, particulars from Apply Box No. 3062, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R234

FOR SALE.—COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING MILLS IN BURMA. The COTTON GINNING and BALING and OIL-EXPRESSING MILLS, situate at Myingyan and Allanmyo, Upper Burma, all as previously owned and worked by Moolla Dawood's Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd., The Myingyan Ginnery contains 90 gins and the Allanmyo Ginnery 36 gins. Both properties are fully fitted with hydraulic baling presses, oil-expressing mills, refineries, tin-making plants, engines, boilers, godowns etc. Offers will be considered for one or both of the properties. For further particulars apply to Box No. 3055, Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
G C9359

CONVEYANCES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A TWO SEATER 10 H. P. 4 cylinder Morris-Cowley very slightly used in tip-top condition complete with dynamo and electric lights. Please apply to Shamji Hemraj & Co., 117/118 Great Western Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
J A R 239

A. V. MONOCARS. Giving Car Comfort at Combination Price. These All British cars have proved themselves in all the trials in England for speed, economy and reliability. Price with dickey back and hood Rs. 2,800. A. Browne & Co., P. O. Box No. 2147 Calcutta.
JA R 259

ALL BRITISH LAURENCE JACKSON light cars. 8-10 h.p. water cooled twin engine doing 30 miles to the gallon. Disc wheels and smart streamline body. Rs. 3,000. Our prices will be raised from 1st June. A. Browne & Co., P. O. Box No. 2147, Calcutta.
JA R 259

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED to PURCHASE an Electro-plating set New or Second-hand. Write to KHALEEL AHMAD B.Sc., Muslim University, Aligarh.
K C 9404

WANTED to PURCHASE an Electro-plating set New or Second-hand. Write to KHALEEL AHMAD, B.Sc., Muslim University, Aligarh.
K C9404

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—One quite new LANCASHIRE BOILER, 30ft. by 7ft.—6in. Diameter 200lbs. Pressur and some Looms and Dobbies. Bombay delivery. Particulars apply Box No. 3060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K C 9374

FOR SALE—125 I.H.P. CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE 16" by 32" with condensor, pump, second motion, Marshall and one punching shearing machine 5/8" by ½" heavy. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Green Street, Fort.
K R255

FOR SALE—Just Received and not yet unpacked two Ring Doubling Frames (J. Hetherington's Make) of 244 Spindles each, for wet work 3¼in. gauge, 5in. lift, with rings of 2¼in. internal diam., with Chain driven Tin Rollers. Apply to the MORARJEE GOCULDAS SP. & WG. CO., LD., Ismail Buildings, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
K C 9355

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE of COMMERCE. A special batch of students, wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialized Banking courses for Examination in 1922, is being enrolled. Enrollments for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Course is proceeding. Apply immediately, Great Western Hotel Building, Apollo Street, Bombay.
M R 249

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special Arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Established 1906—Sound Training in Book-keeping & Accountancy, Auditing, Banking, Law, etc., Imparted by Principals Messrs. A. J. Mukati and R. S. Bharucha (Late of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution): Fees Moderates, Enrolment Daily. Classes Morning and Evening. Kanta Terrace, Kalbadevi, Branch, Maratha High School Premises, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Prospectus on Application.
M

EDUCATIONAL

DELICIOUS MANGOES of Pavai Estate which are being sent to England for over a century are now available at Pavai Estate, Head Office, 50, Medows Street, Fort, or at Lalbaugh Swadeshi Stores, Baya Mansions, Parel, or from Dawoodkhan Balekhan, Roshan Building, Bellasis, Road. 9400

EXPERT TUITION in Shorthand, Typewriting, Secretarial, Banking, Accountancy, Law, French, taught within a short period. Service Guaranteed. Preparation for F.C.I.S., L.C.C., N.U.T., L.C.C. F.L.A.A. A.B.T. Examinations. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
M R253

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Finest damask table cloths, bleached ready for use 6½' x 6½' Rs. 10 each, All sizes available. Napkins to match 22" x 22" Rs. 10-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9313

FOR SALE—Red or blue checked glass towelling, superior quality 24" wide Re. 0-15-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 11-12-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T 9315

FOR SALE—Our famous glass towelling, white soft, 24" wide Re. 0-12-0 per yard. Hemmed towels 24" x 36" Rs. 9-2-6 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9317

FOR SALE—SHEETS, made of fine [illegible]an cotton, bleached, hemmed a[illegible] for use. 58" x 108" Rs. 15-4-0 [illegible]. 72" wide Rs. 3-3-0 per yard, 100" [illegible]s. 4-7-0 per yard. THE COMMON[illegible] TRUST, LIMITED, (Late Basel [illegible]ission Industrials), CALICUT.
T C 9316

FOR SALE.—Glass cloths, Duster cloths, Kitchen towels with the respective names interwoven 24" x 24" hemmed ready for use. Reduced Price Re 8-8-0 per doz. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9314

FOR SALE—Heavy and medium weight suiting a limited stock to clear at the uniform rate of Re. 1 per yard. Cuttings not sent. State colour and pattern required. THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) CALICUT.
T C9318

FOR SALE—The Famous "Basel Mission" suitings, dress materials, ginghams, able, bed and toilet linen at heavily reduced prices. Wholesale trade inquiries solicited. Respectable and energetic Indentors required in unrepresented districts. Liberal terms offered. Apply to THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST, LIMITED (Late Basel Mission Industrials) Head Office, Calicut MALABAR.
T C9312

FOR SALE—Just arrived from Africa: Cheetahs, Lion, Double-Horned Genda, Antelopes, Rare Monkeys, Crowned Cranes, etc. "H" 75, Watson's Hotel, Bombay.
T—R 244

GRAND REDUCTION SALE—Boots and Shoes—16th May to 16th June, 1921. Discount 2 annas per Rupee. RUSTOM KHAN & Co., Prag Mahal.
T—R 241

CENTS' SUITINGS for hot weather "Lusitania Tussor" Cloth, specially manufactured for the Company. Piece for one suit complete (8 yards) Rs. 10 only. Apply to the AGENTS, INDO-LUSITANIA RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD., 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
T C9296

FOR SALE—SCHOONER RIGGED YACHT, fitted with auxiliary motors of Torneycroft design. Principal dimensions 185 feet by 23 feet and draft 14 feet. Has lead keel weighing about 60 tons. Vessel fully equipped. Apply in first instance to view the vessel prior to purchase to Box No. 3053, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R220

FOR SALE—Gillingham "Hand Brand" Portland Cement at Rs. 26 per cask 375 lbs. net. Ex. Godown. Special rate for large consignments. Box No. 3071 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T C 9409

FINANCIAL.

A 5% OPPORTUNITY.—Owing to ill-health Mr. S. S. RAO, of Tailoring College Bombay, will be in Poona for a time long enough to thoroughly crach up a batch of students in any branch of tailors' cutting and practical work. S. S. RAO c/o Messrs. Tillu Brothers Budhwar Chowk, Poona City.
R 223

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model of 7 lbs. Fox Portable Typewriter equipped with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR SERVICE LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office 14/19, Princes Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).
Bombay, 5th May, 1921.
By order of the Board of Directors
M. GARRIOCK,
Managing

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "WEISSENFELS"
S. S. "CROWN" A[illegible]
CONSIGNEES of cargo steamers who against General Average ed that instructions the Average Adjus due to depositors [illegible] same with the to them.
[illegible]
Bombay,

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., CALCUTTA.

WE are APPOINTED CHIEF AGENTS for the above Company for Central Provinces, Berar, and Central India in addition to the present Chief Agency of Bombay Presidency.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
303, Hornby Road, Fort.
C 9395 Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above named Company will be held at the office of the Company, in 7, Murzban Road, Bombay, on Thursday, the 26th May, 1921, at 3-15 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th May, 1921.
By Order,
K. H. McCORMACK,
C 9419 Managing Director.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above named Company will be held at the office of the Company, in 7, Murzban Road, Bombay, on Thursday, the 26th May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of confirming the special resolutions approved at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th May, 1921.
By Order,
K. H. McCORMACK,
C 9418 Managing Director.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a BUNDLE consisting of 30 CURRENCY NOTES each of Rs. 100, belonging to our clients Messrs. Talaksey Bechardas was LOST from the pocket of our clients' partner at the Ahmedabad Station, on the 13th instant, at about 7 p.m. If anybody happens to find the said Notes he will please return the same to our clients at Laktar in Kathiawar or to the undersigned.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Solicitors,
31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort,
C 9417 Bombay.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for works in the erection of a new building at Thakordwar Road will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. (S. T.), on the 16th instant.
Plans, conditions of contract and specifications of works may be seen at the office of the undersigned between 2 and 5 p.m. (S. T.), on any week day, where copies of Form of Tender can also be obtained on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.
The owner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
SANJANA & MISTRY,
M.S.A. (Lon.), L.C.E., etc.
No. 4, Cowasji Patell Street, Fort,
Bombay, 2nd May, 1921.
TA C9284

THE MORARJEE GOCULDASS & W. CO. LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. N. JAMNADAS & CO., of Bombay, No. 28, Khetwadi Main Road, have not taken delivery of the following Waste goods sold to them by us. They are, therefore, hereby informed to take delivery of their accumulated goods by 21st instant latest, failing which, their deposit will be forfeited and the goods will be sold by auction on Monday, the 23rd instant, at their risk and cost and they will be held responsible for any deficit arising therefrom.
(1) Oily Cotton No. 2. (2) Sized Waste 1 foot. (3) Stripping of 20s.
(Sd.) MORARJEE GOCULDAS,
S. & Wg. Co., Ltd.
Sopari Baug Road, Parel. C9420

IN THE MATTER OF THE ENEMY TRADING ACT, 1916.

Re: BADEN MARINE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
GERMAN INSURANCE CO. LTD.
GENERAL INSURANCE CO.
GERMAN RE AND CO. INSURANCE CO.
TRANS-ATLANTIC MARINE INSURAN- CO.
[illegible] OF COLOGNE INSURANCE CO.
[illegible]RAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. DRESDEN.
[illegible]URANZ UNION VON 1865 (HAMRG).
[illegible]URG ASSURANCE CO. LTD.
[illegible]AN NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.
[illegible] (In Liquidation).

[illegible]irectors Mr. Motilal Vallabhji and [illegible]arandas Pursotam who are eligible [illegible]election.
[illegible]oint Auditors for the ensuing [illegible]d to fix their remuneration.
[illegible]SFER BOOKS of the Company [illegible]ED from the 14th May, to the [illegible] both days inclusive.
[illegible]f the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
[illegible]etaries, Treasurers and Agents.
[illegible]ay, 1921. C 9383

[illegible] OF INDIA, LIMITED.

[illegible]FICE of the BANK will [illegible]rom 7, Murzban Road, to [illegible]emises in Apollo Street, on

[illegible]rtakes banking business of [illegible] on favourable terms. All [illegible] renderedto constituents. [illegible]on application.
[illegible].B. CLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE MADRAS SPG. AND WG. MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 47TH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on Friday, the 20th May, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 303, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1920.
2nd.—To declare a dividend.
3rd—To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact such other business as the Chairman may bring before the meeting.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 12th, to WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
i.e., KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1921.
N.B.—The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, on and after Wednesday the 1st June, 1921, to those Shareholders whose names stands on the Register on the 12th day of May, 1921, on production of Share Certificates.
C 9412

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Empire Day), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 16th May, 1921. C9413

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATES for SHARES bearing numbers 2652/56 of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Chimanlal Mohanlal Javeree, have been MISLAID or LOST.
The PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against dealing with the above Certificates in any way.
CHIMANLAL MOHANLAL JAVERI,
Javeri Bazar, Patel Building, Bombay.
R256

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNABHAI, widow of ANAND RAO SHANTARAM DHUME, has agreed to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground or the pension and tax tenure now redeemed together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 313, New No. 2103, Old Survey No. 15 and New Survey No. 4/7590, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Old Nos. 1649-50 and 1651 (1), Street Nos. 6, 7 and 8, and containing by admeasurement 423 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Damodar Srikrishnaji and now of Govindrao Mahimkar, on or towards the West by the property formerly of Waghji Cooverji and now partly of the said Krishnabai and partly of Mr. N. M. Samarth, on or towards the North by the property of Sir Mangaldas Nathabhai and on or towards the South partly by the property formerly of Raghunath Putlaji and now of Bhagwant Paradram Owlem and partly by a passage.
Dated this 16th day of May, 1921.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C9415

NOTICE.

40,000 high class Holland-made Cotton Blankets.
48" by 78" Rs. 2-4-0 each.
48" by 96" Rs. 2-12-0 each.
In khakhi, fawn, grey, blue, red and strawbery colours.
20,000 Indian-made durable Cotton Blankets.
White 48" by 18" Rs. 1-12-0 each.
White 48" by 96" Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Khakhi 48" by 96" Rs. 2-6-0 each.
Red 48" by 78" Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Red 48" by 96" Rs. 2-12-0 each.
None can compete with us as regards durability and cheapness; trial solicited; please write
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champa Gali, Bombay.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Always use our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. [illegible]
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Nagarji, Aula and Kapoi As. Eight and Rupee one per bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA

It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also styes, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc., and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. (one only.)

MEGHJI HARIDAS & Co.
Opp. Madhav Baug, Khakhar Buildings,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lines

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Harmukhrai Gopiram, at the godown No. 49 of Seth Lalji Ganpat, at Kalyan Street, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Dolatram Kundanmal according to the contract for May, 1921:—
25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds D. O. No. 1 of 3rd May, 1921.

AUCTION SALE OF 350 TONS NEW BROWN BOLD LINSEEDS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Shivnarayan Baldevdas, at his godown, at No. 6/8 Kalyan Street, Dana Bunder, and on account and at the risk of the following defaulting parties according to the contract for May, 1921:—
On account and at the risk of Seth Lalchand Ramdayal:—
25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds D. O. No. 24.
On account and at the risk of Seth Tulsiram Ramsarup:—
75 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds D. O. Nos. 25, 27, 28.
On account and at the risk of Seth Nansookhdas Shivnarayan:—
75 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds D. O. Nos. 32, 33, 34.
On account and at the risk of Seth Ladhuram Sitaram:—
25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds D. O. No. 35.
On account and at the risk of Seth Sukhanand Syamlal:—
25 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds D. O. No. 36.
On account and at the risk of Seth Khushalchand Gopaldas:—
75 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds D. O. Nos. 37, 38, 39.
On account and at the risk of Seth Harsukhdas Chhogmal:—
50 tons New Brown Bold Linseeds D. O. Nos. 41, 42.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY.
Auction Sale of the Insolvent's 325 bags of flour, Godrej safe, platform scale, etc., etc., at his godown situated at Duncan Road near Two Tanks.
By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Khimchand Chugonlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of May, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the insolvent's godown situated at Duncan Road, Two Tanks.
About 325 bags of flour, bench, hand cart, tables, clock, chairs, box, Godrej safe, copying press, platform scale, etc., etc.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th May, 1921.

OPTIMISM

as a philosophy is of value to the People who cultivate it. Those who have a way of looking on the bright side of things—of seeking for the best in life are indeed happy in themselves and a delight to their fellows. Their influence is stimulating and invigorating; their presence tends to the promotion of geniality and goodwill. It is however, well to remember that a sane optimistic outlook may be clouded by indifferent health. The state of the digestive organization, for example, frequently exercises a depressing influence upon the mind, and the outlook is affected accordingly. Dyspeptic conditions bring dark days—days of gloom and frequently of despondency. On the other hand a healthy appetite facilitates the discovery of an open horizon and a brighter view. The importance of maintaining the tone of the digestive system is generally recognised, and it should be universally known that one of the best medicinal aids towards this end is Beecham's Pills. Depression and despondency in so far as they are caused by disordered digestion, may be speedily dispelled by using

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere

in boxes, price As. 8, 12, & Rs. 2.

2

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on 10 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-NIGHT AT 8-30 TO-NIGHT

Edgar Warwick Comedy Company

To-night Wednesday, May 18th.
Bernard Snows Great Masterpiece

"UNGLE NED"
"ARMS THE MAN"

Booking at ROSE & Co upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p m
GRAND SUCCESS OF
THE NEW CINEMA PROGRAMME.
JUNE CAPRICE
in
The 5 reel Picture Bill:
'MISS INNOCENCE'

An interesting and educative screen story depecting that even the hereditary evil nature in children could be overcome by good bringing up.

Also 2 reel Fine Comic:—
"THIS WAY OUT."

SPLENDID PLOTS!
BEAUTIFUL SCENES!!
EXCELLENT ACTING!!!

Prices:—Re. 1-8. Re. 1, Ans 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A Beautiful Picturesque Story of Love Hate and Sacrifice.

"Snows of Destiny"
featuring
MARY JOHNSON
"Mashers and Splashers"
Comic

THE EXCELSIOR

DAILY at 6-30 p. m.
NEWEST and GREATEST SPECTACLE
"The Zeppelin's Last Raid"
Around the Town
"Terrible Twins"

"IF I WERE FREE, I WOULD MARRY YOU, MY LOVE!"

This she beguiled a man, who straightaway planned and shot her husband. But he found that he was made a dupe by her, and she had got her husband removed from her path by him, not for his sake, but for the sake of somebody else! Then what dire consequences follow, you are invited to see in the magnificent High-Class Society Serial-de-luxe

"WHEN WE LOVE"

the opening Three Episodes of which Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are presenting this Week.

DO YOU BELIEVE IN FATALITY.

Her husband, fearing danger from an unknown source was writing his last Will and Testament giving away his vast estates to his wife. Just as he had finished writing the Will and was on the point of signing it, this very wife comes in the room, and with vile endearments, makes him drink a cup of drugged coffee. The next hour he is shot dead and the wife afterwards finds herself a beggar, because as the Will was found NOT signed, the estates went to others. See what follows in the First three Episodes, this Week of

"WHEN WE LOVE"

This Serial will be finished in Four Weeks only.

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

Charlie Chaplin
IN
"The Jazz Waiter"

Great Boxing Boom
Jimmy Wilde
Vs.
Pete Herman
in a 20 3-Minute Round Contest for the BANTAM WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD

Pathe Gazette, Sunbeams Pictorial.

"OUR GIRLS" and Their Physique Series No. 6.

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present the Second Week's Instalment of further, 6 parts—6,000 feet—of their thundering Serial

"The Broken Coin!"

Featuring the three most eminent Stars ever screened—GRACE CUNARD, FRANCIS FORD and EDDIE POLO!

See this Mighty Serial at your favourite Picture Palace. In these hot days, special arrangements have been made to keep the Theatre cool, and you will not feel the least heat, and will enjoy our Grand Double Programme with comfort.

THE SECOND WEEK

of this Serial—Episodes 4—5 and 6—together with two further Episodes of our entirely new Serial

"The Death Mask"

are screened this Week.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD.)

Everything what Commercial Traveller Needs—

ALL LEATHER GOODS
HOLD ALLS
KIT BAGS
HATS CAPS
SHIRTS COLLARS
BOOTS SHOES
etc, etc.,

Fresh Stocks received by every mail from England and America.

O. S. CASSIM & Bros,
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL APOLLO BUNDER
OPEN TO ALL

KATOL
STICKS
Destroys Mosquitos Rs 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 13th May, 1921

Months	To-day's Price.
May	7 94
June	8 06
July	8 23
Aug.	8 34
Sept.	8 43
Oct.	8 52
Nov.	8 58
Dec.	8 63
Jan.	8 66
Feb.	8 69
Mar.	8 72
April	8 75

Tone:—Quiet, but Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 13th May, 1921.

Months	To-day's prices
May	14 55—60
June	14 45—55
July	14 35—55
Aug.	14 40—55
Sept.	14 50—55
Oct.	14 60—55
Nov.	14 70—56
Dec.	14 70—55
Jan.	14 70—55

Manchester Market:—Inactive and isolated Sales.

Yarns:—Quiet healthy export demand.

COTTON.

Liverpool, 13th May, 1921.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool,		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		...
" " Sales of East Indian		...
" " Imports		...

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Egyptian F G F Spot Quiet		8 13
Sakel		16 50
New York, 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	12 60
	July	13 04
	Oct.	13 63
New Orleans 10 a. m.	May	12 25
	July	12 69

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 13th May, 1921.

Months	
May	...
June	...
July	8.21—2
Aug.	...
Sept.	...
Oct.	8 51—3
Nov.	...
Dec.	...
Jan.	8.63—3
Feb	...
Mar	...
April	...

WHEATS.

London, 13th May, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. — £12/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. — £12,6
Argentine Wheat Export Surplus is 2000000 Tons

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£14
Hongkong Bank	£98
National Bank	£39 1/2

SEEDS.

London, 13th May, 1921.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold ... £18 3/4 May-June, Sellers Firmly held. ...
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship... ... ...
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June, Sellers Firmly held £16 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Firmly held.
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Not Quoted. Nominal
TONE OF LINSEED:—Nominal.
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) May-June, Paid Sellers.
COTTONSEED. Bombay (sound delivered per tons.) May-June, Value
TORIA RAPESEED:— April-May Quoted ... ...

METALS.

London, 13th

English best Selected Copper
Standard Copper G. M. B.
Copper Brazieres
Yellow Metal
Hard Spelter
Corrugated Sheets
Tin Block

THE METAL MERCHANT

Issued Rates for B
Daily Qu

Per

Brass
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.

EXCHANGE.

On London, at Paris — Francs 46 70

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	71 1/4
Victory Bonds 4 %	79 3/8
War Loan 5% 1929 47	87 9/16
Consols 2 1/2%	47
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	36 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	56 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	49 3/4

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, June-July, 10 3/4
Tone:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe May, 9 3/4
Tone:—Quiet.

COPPER RATES.

17th May, 1921.

	Rs. a. p.
Copper	0
Do.	0
Do.	0
Do	0
Do	0 0
Do	0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	
Canon teks Joint	0 0
Copper English Sheets	0 0
Brass-Bars	0 0
Lead	42 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations

Bazaar Rates

6 p. m. 17th May, 1921. Bazaar Terms

Ready	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 —	69	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 —	69	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla —	71	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi —	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore —	11	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore —	11	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold — —	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Thin — —	11	0	0
Teelseed, White 85-15 — —	85	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 — —	80	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50 — —	70	0	0
Teelseed, Black — —	60	0	0
Poppyseed, White — —	14	0	0
Groundnuts — —	70	0	0
Mowraseed — —	7	8	0
Barley — —	49	0	0
Castorseed — —	47	0	0
Vrar Cotton Seeds Ready. —	43	0	0

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat May — — —	9	7	3
Wheat June-July — —		—	
Wheat Sep — —	14	8	0
Wheat Oct.-Nov. — —		—	
Linseed May — —	14	7	6
Linseed Sept. — —	9	15	6
Linseed Dec. — —		—	
Rapeseed April-May — —		—	
Rapeseed June-July — —		—	
Teelseed Gajar 85 15 Dec. Jan.		—	
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.		—	
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.		—	
Wheat June-July — —		—	
Wheat Aug.-Sept. — —		—	
Wheat Oct. Nov. — —		—	
Linseed Sept. — —		—	
Linseed Dec. — —		—	

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 17.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July-August at Rs. 321 and declined to Rs. 319½. It then advanced to Rs. 320. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 320. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 320 and closed at Rs. 319.

Our market for ready cotton is very dull and the enquiry is very moderate. Japanese are out of the market.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 17th May, 1921.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic —	1-3 5 16
Bank Demand —	1-3 11 32
Doc Acceptance 3m/s —	1-3 25/32
Fcs. Demand —	28
American Dollars —	394
Hongkong Dollars —	197 1/2
Shanghai —	267
Japan —	189
Singapore —	187 1/2

Market:—Steady.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p. m.)

Bombay, 17th May, 1921.

		Rs.
Broach	April/May,	301
"	July/August,	319
Bengal	May,	218
"	July,	228
	May,	254 1/2
	July,	272 1/2

CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 17th May, 1921.

ach	April-May,	301
	July-Aug.	320
	May,	218
	July,	228
	May,	256
	July,	274

QUOTATION.

Bombay, 17th May, 1921.

	Super-Fine	F. Good	Good	
	—	245	230	215
	270	260	245	—
	305	295	280	—
	290	280	265	
	—	311	301	386

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

May 17.

S S Malakand, Gyson, Calcutta.
S S Nerbudda, Walton, Rangoon.
S S Gurna, Cooper, Akyab.
S S Shustar, McCulloch, Jeddah.
S S Warina, Adams, Mormugoa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Jeddah, Ward, Jeddah.
S S Sturmfels, Socken, Calcutta.
S S Baron Polworth, Macdonald, Banbury.
S S Goalpara, Tallent, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

The following vessels began to load yester day:—

Steamer Amatonga, for Dunkirk.
Steamer Warina for Persian Gulf.

S S Malakand:—The steamer Malakand, 4634 tons, Captain T. A. Gyson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Nerbudda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Nerbudda, 4928 tons, Captain W H Walton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Garna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gurna, 3227 tons, Captain R D Cooper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Akyat, with a cargo of rice.

S S Shustar:—The P G. S N Company's steamer Shustar, 1718 tons, Captain W A McCulloch, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 23 passengers.

S S Jeddah:—The T M Company's steamer Jeddah, 2929 tons, Captain P H Ward, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and pilgrims.

EXPORT.

May 17.

S S Calcondia for London:—6 bales woollen carpet, Boutar and Co.
S S Chandra for Hull:—200 cwt. castor-seed, Bombay Co.; 30.2 cwt. myrabollams, D. Bhicajee and Co.
S S Chanda for Dunkirk:—165 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell; 220 bales cotton Toyo M Kaisha.
S S Ridderkirk for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.
S S Ridderkirk for Rotterdam:—60 cwt. poppyseed, Volkart Bros.
S S Ridderkirk for Hamburg:—50 cwt. gum olibanum, Narsee Mooljee, 198 cwt. gum Arabic, 2.0 bales cotton, E H Kayani and Co.
S S Dunera for Hongkong:58 cwt. cloves Chalurbhuj Deokaran, 1 case saffron, M. C Bhessania and Co.
S S Jeypore for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 300 bales coton, Yakohama K Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, G V Lanki and Co.
S S Jeypore for Osaka:—200 bles cotton, Yakohama K Kaisha.
S S Jeypore for Yakohama:—400 bales cotton, Yakohama K Kaisha.
S S Hwah Ising for Hongbong:—1000 cwt. onions, R E Dadachanjee and Co.
S S Kashu Maru for Kobe:—250 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.
S S Tottoree Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, N V Dossa and Co.; 300 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 300 bales cotton, Hubmichand Rambhagat;; 214 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, G V Lanke and Co.
S S Tottoree Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.
S S Waksa Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal; 32 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat; 2000 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.
S S Waksa Maru for Yakoachi:—500 bales cotton, Gosh o K Kaisha.

IMPORT

May 17.

S S Havildar from Calcutta. Agents Turner Morrison and Co.:—510 bales bales; 935 cases tea, 13 bags plumbago, 90 chests tea, 965 h/c tea, 261 bags betal nut, 148 kegs paint, 313 drums paint, 12 boxes varnish, 10 drums varnish, 1853 bales cotton, 545 bdles. coir yarn, 252 bags green gram, 196 bales sonna leaves, 51 bags cardonuma, 304 bags poonac, 3310 kiline bricks, 308 bags cocoanut 186 bags ginger, 539 bags pepper; 200 bags rice, 100 bags turmaric, 2084 copra, 614 Robbins copra.

S S Ridderkirk from Hamburg. Agents E. D. Sassoon and Co.:—130 cases dyes, 90 drums dyes, 324 kegs dyes, 50 cases grinded chalk; 40 bales straw board, 102 casks sugar of lead, 243 bales paper, 50 bales farina, 78 casks colour, 100 cases portwine, 442 bags brokentiles, 200 cases wall tiles, 1275 cases beer, 42 casks Aligarine paste, 40 cases cottons, 35 cases gin, 2100 bags sugar.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 16th May, 1921.

Cotton	70-0	Bales
Wheat	1,367	Qrts
Linseed	513	"
Rape, etc.	282	"
Gingellyseed	1030	"
Poppyseed	38	"
Groundnuts	6 52	"
Castorseed	210	"
Rice	29131	"
Myrabollams	635	"
Cottonseed	860	"
Mowraseed	221	"
Gram	1717	"
Juwas	658	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	330	"
Bajra	885	"
Coal	1971	Tons

MILL STORES MARKET.

May 17.

The market continued atye in Healds, Reeds and Roller cloths.. Bandings witnessed poor inquiry. Oldham Bandings evidenced a slight fall. The other Quotations are as under:—

Healds (red), 3-6-0.
Reeds, 0-5-0.
Roller Skins, 80/115.
Pickers No. 4, 75.
Picking Bands, 2-12-0.
Bandings, 1-12-0.
Roller Cloth, 12.
Slubbing (Jap.), 46.
Conical Pirn 5in. 10.
Ring Rabbeth 5in. 14.

CHEMICALS.

May 17.

Farnia went up by two or three rupees per cent. There is general scarcity. The rate quoted is Rs. 38 whereas, actual transactions settled vary from Rs. 26 to 28 per cwt. There are few large lots available in the market. Sago-flour also advanced by Re. 1 per cwt. Maize starch kept steady at Rs. 28; Dextrine at Rs. 29.

Heavy chemicals such as Zinc, Sodium, Magnesium were practically ruling same. Aniline salt, Bichromate of soda and Potash sagged a little in rates. Bich-soda has nearly come down to Rs. 88 per cwt. Other chemicals had almost the same quotations.

Do you realise the danger of

Anaemia

(Impoverished blood).

Rich, red blood is an indispensable necessity to the maintenance of vital energy

When the blood becomes impoverished (Anæmic) the whole bodily health suffers. Because impoverished blood lacks the nutritive material necessary to replace the amount of vital energy expended daily by the body

Thus the vitality gradually diminishes—the resistance to disease is weakened—and a feeling of weariness pervades the whole system.

To renew the vitality of the body, the blood must be enriched with the nutritive material necessary to revitalise the system

It is in cases of impoverished blood that the help of 'Wincarnis' is so invaluable.

Because 'Wincarnis' possesses a four-fold power—it is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-maker, and a Nerve Food—all in one.

That is why over 10,000 Doctors recommend 'Wincarnis.'

If *you* are Anæmic, or Weak, or Run-down, or Nervous, or trying to regain strength after an illness—do as thousands of others have done

Begin taking 'Wincarnis' to-day and enjoy the vigorous health that comes from rich, revitalised blood, new nerve force, new vigour and abundant vitality.

But *be sure you get 'Wincarnis.'* If you want to get well—shun substitutes.

WINCARNIS

Of all Druggists Stores, Bazaars, &c.

COLEMAN & Co., LTD., Wincarnis Works, Norwich, Eng.

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Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for infants and invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycerine Untouched By Hand

is Mellin's Food mixed with milk Water only has to be added as prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & CO. BOMBAY

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Germicide-Preventive against infectious disease..	0	10	0
Liver Cure-For all Liver troubles	0	12	0
Cholera Mixture	0	10	0
Non-staining Ringworm Ointment	0	6	0
Pile Ointment	0	8	0
Eczema Ointment	0	8	0
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Eating bread, Biscuits, &c; made of white—Flour, causes Constipation—the root-cause of all diseases and more over such foods do not give nutrition—
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Readymoney Building, Apollo Bunder
BOBAY.

AMENDMENT IN INCOME TAX ACT.

COMMITTEE TO SIT IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Director of Information has issued the following communiqué:—A local committee will sit shortly in Calcutta to make enquiries and recommendations in regard to an amendment of the Income-tax Act, 1918, and more particularly with reference to the method of assessing mercantile profits. Various interests, likely to be affected, have already been addressed direct, but the Committee will be glad to consider any suggestions from other sources for the amendment of the Act that are received, not later than 23rd May, and also to examine any person whose name and address are received by that date.

ESCAPE OF 49 CONVICTS.

A DARING BID FOR LIBERTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 16.

[redacted]ly correspondent of the [redacted] that paper stating that fo[redacted] escaped from the Centr[redacted]ly, at 4-30 p.m. on the 14[redacted] pears that the convicts we[redacted] to a bath near the well, sit[redacted] portion of the jail. A[redacted]ixty prisoners marched [redacted] passing along the gateway, prisoners rushed through the gate which was open, at the time making noise to instil fear in the minds of two warders who were on duty at the gate.

MUNITIONS BOARD CASE AGAIN.

MOTION BEFORE HIGH COURT.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, May 16.

At the High Court, to-day, before Justices Tannon and Suharjardy, Mr. J. N. Roy moved, on behalf of P. E. Billinghurst, accused in the Munition Board Case, against the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, dismissing his prayer for discharge. Billinghurst was a mining engineer and member of the firm of Spaking and Co. In August, 1920, he was arrested and released on furnishing sureties to the amount of Rs. 60,000. His sureties now did not want to stand as such for an indefinite period and in that case he would have to go to jail. Captain Waite, the principal accused, was lying ill at home and no one knew when he would come, and Mr. Meik, complainant, was allowed to go to England on six months' leave. The proper course would have been, counsel said, first to take extradition proceedings against Mr. Waite, and then to prove the case against the petitioner. Although the case was adjourned till July it could not be proved on that date, as, on the 20th July, Judges of the King's Bench would consider whether Capt. Waite would be in a position to come out to India.

Their Lordships issued rules on the Chief Presidency Magistrate to show cause why the trial of the case against the petitioner should not be proceeded with or, in the alternative, why he should not be discharged.

A EUROPEAN MOTORIST'S CALLOUSNESS.

INCIDENT NEAR HAVERI.

A Haveri (Dharwar District) correspondent writes to us as follows:—

A European gentleman was driving a motor car, on the 4th instant, towards Havanur. When the car came to Anandwan, near Agadi, a village, a three-year old baby, happened to be playing on the road. The car knocked the baby down so forcibly that it expired some eighteen hours after the incident. The thing that is most painfully to relate is that the European in charge of the car did not care even to stop it to inquire into the child's condition nor did he help in removing the child to the hospital at Haveri, which is at a distance only of six miles from the scene of the occurrence.

This is one of many instances wh[redacted] seen the callous disregard of a cert[redacted] of Whites for the Indians' lif[redacted] meetings were held both at Ha[redacted] Agadi to condemn the conduct of [redacted] pean.

INDIAN NEWS IN [redacted]

It is stated that some R[redacted] Tilak Swaraj Fund are no[redacted] Dacca Bank which suspen[redacted] week.

* * *

The sweepers of the S[redacted] pality have again gone on [redacted] they have not got the pr[redacted] tioned during the last st[redacted]

* * *

A leaflet entitled "G[redacted] Ali" has been forfeited [redacted] likely to bring into co[redacted] Government.

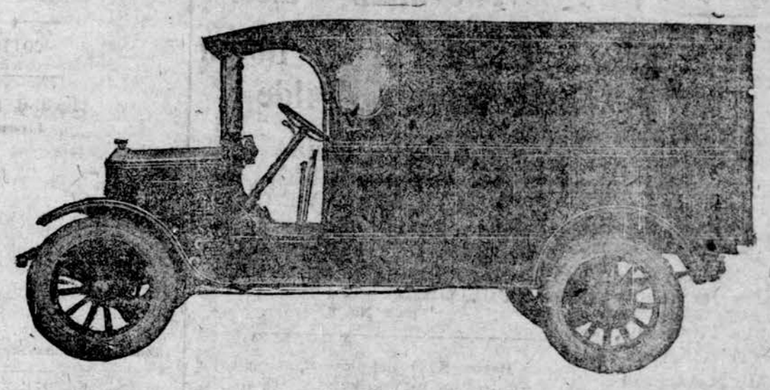
* * *

The application [redacted] brought against M[redacted] pean Zemindar, u[redacted] for engaging Gurk[redacted] of forming an un[redacted] tion with the di[redacted] been dismissed i[redacted] has been trans[redacted]

* *

A Coimbat[redacted] is reported t[redacted] containing r[redacted] has been lost[redacted] loss is esti[redacted] way Police[redacted] —(A. P.)

"RAINIER"



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5,000 SAMPLE BOXES TO BE GIVEN AWAY!

MARBLE BUST OF LOK. TILAK

The Marble bust of Lok. ordereded by him and purchased by his Sons is now to be seen at his Gayakwad Wada, Poona.

His son writes :—

TO THE EMINENT SCULPTOR
MR. Wagh,

DEAR SIR,

The marble bust of my revered father the late Lok: Bal Gangadhar Tilak, which you made for us with such arduous labour has really been a complete success, and I liked it extremely. Other members of our family highly appreciated your work and we all pray to the Almighty for your prosperity. With kind regards.

Poona City, 11-2-1921. Sincerely Yours,
(Sd.) Shridhar Balwant Tilak.

Similar busts and statues of Lok and other eminent persons will be available at the Premier sculpture studio, Girgaum Bombay.

He is Thriving on Mellin's Food

VERA HALL
6 months old

Mrs. J. Hall, of 50, Monkswell St., Liverpool, writes: "Mellin's has done wonders for baby."

There is really no 'wonder' at all; it is simply that Mellin's Food, when properly prepared, offers all the life-giving principles and necessary constituents of healthy mother's milk, and offers them in the form best calculated to render prompt and lasting benefit.

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Mellin's Food

Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," kindly sent FREE by
LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY

Income Tax. . .
& Super Tax
Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
41, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

KUMANA.—Khan Bahadur Edulji Bhicaji Kumana, Late Treasurer, Currency Bank, died at Santa-Cruz yesterday. Funeral this morning at Thakurdwar, Kumana House.

CURTEY.—Mr. Mohamed Cassim Curtey died yesterday. Mowlood to-night, Ziarat to-morrow morning 8-30 a.m. (B. T.).

R254

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana to-day (Wednesday) commencing at 6-15 p.m.

"A SHARE-BROKER CONVICTED"

With reference to the Police Court case that appeared in our last Sunday's issue under the heading "Sharebroker Convicted", we are informed that Mr. Ganpatlal Javerilal Mistry does not belong to the New Share Bazaar nor is he a sharebroker of the Bombay Stock Exchange, Ltd.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BAND STAND.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. H. M. Smith D. S. O. and officers the Band of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry will play the programme of music at the Esplanade Band stand commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

GAEKWAR HONOURS PIR SAHEB.

H. H. the Maharaja Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda has issued an official notification to the effect that the Pir Motamiya Saheb should be addressed as "Khwaja Mataudin alias Syedna-wa-Maulana Pir Motamiya Saheb, Sajjadah Nashin Chishtiya Gadi, Mangrol.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Karagola will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Saturday the 21st instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The Trustees of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce, which laid the foundation of higher commercial education in Bombay, and the activities of which in connection with the spread of the same in this Presidency were recently spoken of in appreciative terms by his Excellency Sir George Lloyd, have resolved to convert the Day Commercial College into a Morning Commercial Class. This change would particularly meet the requirements of young men employed in business firms for the greater part of the day, who found the hours of work hitherto followed, viz., 11 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. unsuitable.

From June next the College will meet from 8 to 10-30 a.m. (Standard Time). It is open primarily to graduates, undergraduates, and to students who have at least completed the course laid down for the School Leaving Certificate Examination of this University. Students will be prepared for the senior Commercial Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce and of the National Union of Teachers (London).

The subjects to be taught will include Book-keeping and Accountancy, Methods and Machinery of Business (covering Inland and Foreign Exchange, Marine Insurance, Stock Exchange, etc.), Banking and Currency, Shorthand and Typewriting.

Further particulars can be had from the Principal (opposite Charni Road Railway Station), Queen's Road.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Tuesday, the 17th May, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded at Rawalpindi. Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is from 6 deg. to 14 deg. higher than usual; night temperature is from 5 deg. to 10 deg. above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Both day and night temperatures are considerably higher than usual, Allahabad reporting a maximum temperature of 116 deg.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except at Karachi. Humidity is in defect and day temperature slightly higher than usual at Bikaner. Night temperature is nearly normal over the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the south of the division and humidity is generally in defect. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual; night temperature is above normal at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately cloudier. Humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in north Hyderabad and in the north of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is higher than usual in east Hyderabad; night temperature is above normal at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are heavily clouded in Malabar and lightly or moderately clouded over the rest of the Peninsula and in the south of Gujarat and the Central Provinces. Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north. Temperature is considerably higher than usual in the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Dry weather is probable except in Malabar where a few falls of rain are likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 16th May 1921.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Burma and Assam with a few falls in Bengal and Malabar.

Chief amounts are:—Toungoo, Kyaukpyu, Akyab one and a half inches; Minbu, Myitkyina a half; Maymyo two; Tezpur one and a half; Dhubri two; Silchar one; Narayanganj and Jalpaiguri a half.

Temperature is high in the United Provinces and Bihar but low in Upper Burma.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Harbour Mission and Seamen's Institute was held in the office of the Port Trust on Tuesday afternoon, the Hon. Mr A. H. Froom presiding.

Mr. A. H. Byrt, the Honorary Secretary, presented the annual report of the working of the Institute in the course of which it was stated:—

THE REPORT

The year 1920 has been one of steady progress both as regards the work at the present Institute and the erection of the New Institute. In last year's report it was stated that the new buildings, with the exception of the church, would be ready for an opening ceremony in December last, but, owing to circumstances this forecast proved to be rather optimistic. Last year was a difficult one for the building trade and contractors had great trouble in obtaining both labour and material. Considerable trouble was also experienced in obtaining ready delivery of the steel beams and joists required for the building. However, steady progress was made with the work and early this year the buildings were roofed in and there is now every prospect of the Institute being ready for occupation at an early date.

Several small changes were made in the plans by the Committee during the progress of the work. We are now in a position to give approximately the total cost of the building, exclusive of furniture, which is as follows:—Building work (including piling) Rs. 3,91,000; Drainage and Water supply Rs. 23,000; Tank pump (if required) Rs. 3,000; Electric Lights and fans Rs. 20,000; Wood floor to Entertainment Hall Rs. 4,000 total Rs. 4,41,000.

The subscriptions to the New Building Fund received during the year amounted to Rs. 13,000, bringing the total amount subscribed up to Rs. 5,80,752-8-10, of which Rs. 40,000 was specially subscribed for the Lascars' Annexe. The interest earned on investments to 31st December 1920 amounted to Rs. 62,122-1-9 so that the total amount to meet the cost of the New Institute was Rs. 6,03,874, against the above expenditure of Rs. 4,41,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,62,874 to meet the cost of furniture and to endow the New Institute with an Insurance and Building Repair Fund. The cost of furnishing the Institute and other incidental expenses will, however, encroach largely into this balance and to enable us to start the New Institute on a sound financial basis another Rs. 50,000 at least is required and we trust that some who have not contributed to the Building Fund will help us to make up the required amount for the Endowment Fund.

During his visit to Bombay H. R. Highness the Duke of Connaught kindly visited the new building and expressed his interest in it and the objects for which it is being erected.

The work in connection with the old Institute and Church has progressed satisfactorily during the year. As will be seen from the Chaplain's Report, the number of seamen who have availed themselves of the Institute constitutes a record, being 21,847 as against 20,032 during the previous year. The refreshment room and dry canteen have been well patronized and although the profit as shown by the accounts is only Rs. 438 it would have been over Rs. 1,000 had not several items, which really pertained to the previous year's working, been debited during 1920. The Officers' Lounge and Photographic room have also been much appreciated.

The report was adopted.

KARNATAK PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE

BULLETIN No 2.

The Secretaries of the Karnatak Provincial Conference write from Mangalore:—

Sriyut C. Rajagopalachari, General Secretary, Indian National Congress will preside over the Karnatak Provincial Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi will be gracing the conference by his presence. Invitations are sent to Sriyut Lala Lajapat Rai, Shri N. C. Kelkar, Desabandhu C. R. Dass, Pandit Nehru, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. J. Baptista, and other distinguished patriots.

The list of the draft resolutions is being prepared and further suggestions are solicited. Enrolling of members of the reception committee is commenced. Election of the chairman of the Reception Committee and other office-holders are to be held. Gentlemen intending to enrol themselves or members of the Reception Committee are requested to send in their names at an early date.

The conference is to be held during the first week of June. The dates will be announced shortly.

Delegates from all quarters of Karnatak are expected to attend the conference in great numbers Dharwar, Belgam, Karwar and Bijapur are going to send delegates in numbers.

The intending delegates are requested to intimate their intention at an early date in order to facilitate the work of accommodation etc. Special arrangements will be made for lady delegates and visitors.

IRANSHAH-PARSIS' HOLY FIRE.

CELEBRATION OF 12TH CENTENARY AT UDWADA.

A unique ceremony, seldom, if ever, performed in the annals of the Parsis ever since their advent in India, was performed at Udwada, a town between Bulsar and Surat, on Monday last. It was the celebration of the twelfth centenary of the consecration of their sacred fire, called Iranshah, brought from Persia by the Parsi immigrants, after the overthrow of their kingdom at the hands of the Arabs. A large congregation of Parsis from Bombay and Gujerat and even from distant parts met there to witness the function. The Jashan Committee of Bombay did yeoman's service, for days together, and made the function a huge success. Two spacious mandaps were erected.

JASHAN CEREMONY.

At 8 a.m. Jashan ceremony was performed on behalf of the Udwada Anjuman. At 10 a.m. in one of the mandaps, before a gathering of over 3,000 Zoroastrians the great Jashan ceremony was performed. Dasturji Khurshedji, an octogenarian, and Dasturji Kaioshji led the service assisted by about 70 mobeds. The former thanked the Jashan Committee for their labour of love and all those present to make the event a success.

Dasturji Kaioshji then said that the day's historic celebration would be written in letters of gold. They the descendents of the remnant of the ancient Persians who had survived all disasters, famines, influenza plagues and innumerable hardships, these twelve centuries past, had special reason to thank Ahuramazd and his holy symbol, the Fire from Iran, and to offer their devout prayers poured from the full heart.

MR. VIMADALAL.

Mr. J. J. Vimadalal said one of the two main reasons for the survival of the Parsis and their occupying the front position among diverse castes and communities of India was the extraordinary reverence and faithful attachment to their religion, all throughout their career. They held religion as precious as their lives. They had changed everything their country, their dress, their mother tongue, but they had not changed their religion—(loud cheering)—which they tenaciously adhered to. So long as the Parsis displayed that tenacious belief there was no reason to fear of the existence of the community. He then dwelt on the efficacy of the fire.

Continuing Mr. Vimadalal said the great Hindu king Jadi Rana had given protection to their ancestors, in the time of their distress, which obligation was requited specially by the present-day Parsis whose worthy members like the late lamented Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji and others who had rendered eminent services to India.

He then thanked Ervad Rustomji Ranji and others who had exerted great efforts in making the event successful.

The whole town as well as the Fire Temple was gaily decorated. Several thousand of Parsis attended the function.

ECHO OF BANDRA DEFAMATION CASE.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The delays of the law are proverbially vexatious but in the Thana District they are often vexatious with a vengeance

It will be remembered, though it is ancient history, that I, Lily Paul, had charged one Munchershaw D. B. Wadia and Meherbai Framji Barucha with defamation, in the Court of the First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra. Both the accused were convicted and fined Rs. 500 each, out of which Rs. 250, in each case, was to be given as compensation to the complainant.

Both the accused appealed to the Thana Sessions Court against the conviction and sentence, which, in the case of Wadia was upheld; while the second accused was acquitted.

The fine was paid in the District Court of Thana, and I received an intimation that I could receive the money. I therefore gave full authority to my Thana Pleader to receive the amount of Rs. 250 due to me in my behalf. So my pleader made a formal application to the Judge (Mr. N. V Desai) after I had empowered him with my vakalatnama, to be allowed to draw the money for me. But the Judge would not allow him to do so, and ordered that I should be personally present in Court to receive the amount in my own hands.

As I suspected that the Judge had perhaps no faith in my pleader—although have the fullest confidence in him—I asked a certain gentleman well-known in Thana, who almost daily goes there on his own business, to take a letter from me to the Judge asking him to pay the amount of the fine to my pleader, as I was too ill to attend the Court in person. The gentleman very obligingly, to save me further pleader's fees, travelling expenses, killing heat, etc., assented to my request, and on Saturday, the 21st ultimo, took my letter to be presented to the Judge. He attended the Court at 11 a.m. punctually but his Honour the learned Judge, he told me, did not instal himself on his seat before 12-45 p.m. when my kind emissary immediately placed my letter before him and also explained to him that I was too ill to attend the Court. The Judge replied: "She can come to receive the money when she is well."

As it is one trembles, however aggrieved he may be, to launch an action, to obtain justice in a Thana Court, on account of vexatious delays and other reasons and if he obtains some kind of justice at all it is very often not before he is thoroughly bankrupt, sunbaked, and much advanced in years age.

Now in my case there is no need at all of my personal presence in Court; yet the Judge although I have had enough of such luxury and the terrible expense attending the indulgence in such luxury, will not allow my pleader to receive the money due to me on my behalf. All I have consulted on this matter have told me that my pleader under the circumstances I have mentioned has every right to draw the money in my behalf, and if the learned Judge insists upon my personal presence in Court it is perhaps out of a desire to see what kind of a biped I am, a curiosity which I regret I cannot satisfy, and I firmly stand upon my legitimate ground that my pleader has every right to draw the money on my behalf, and this amount I may inform the judge, I do not wish to receive in my hands but to have it sent out and out through my pleader for the benefit of the Fund for the relief of our brave Indian soldiers wounded in war.

LILY PAUL

Hill Road,
Bandra, May 2.

AT THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

ARMS AND THE MAN

Last night, the Warwick Comedy Company gave a performance of Bernard Shaw's famous Arms and the Man, the play which is known in London as "The Chocolate soldier." Everybody who reads anything of contemporary literature has read this play and so, it is, not necessary to give even a resume of it here. Mr. Thorpe Mayne took the part of Captain Bluntchli, [illegible] cannot be said to be satisfactory [illegible] part. To begin with, he looked not [illegible] six years of age, as he should have [illegible] fifty-five years of age! Then again [illegible] articulation is not clear enough. [illegible] did not look temperamentally cool and self possessed, but rather a crusty sort of person. Miss Joan Mayne was Raina in the play. But she is too frigid for the part of a vivacious, theatrical girl that Raina was. Instead of Miss Dorothy Radford taking the part of Lonka, we should have preferred to see Miss Clark in it. She would have been a complete success. Mr. Wheatley as Major Petkoff was admirable. Mr. Dudley Howarth was not bad as Major Sergius Saranoff, only not having the imaginative ardour in his blood that Mr. Shaw's character was endowed with, he could do no better. The part of Nicola suited Mr. Fenwick better, than any other part that we have yet seen him in.

At first the acting was dull, but the players soon warmed up to their subject, and from the second act they became quite alive and interesting. The dresses, the scenery and the furniture were quite appropriate.

The final forecasts of paddy and ragi in the Bangalore State for 1920/21 shows a decrease in the output of over 6,000 and 34,000 acres with the outturn all over 83 and 45 per cent. respectively as compared with the last year.

MOUNT EVEREST EXPEDITION.

PLANS AND PREPARATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Mount Everest Expedition has completed its preliminary arrangements and will leave Darjeeling, in two batches, on Wednesday and Thursday under the direction of Col Howard Bury, D.S.O., A third party in charge of Major Morshead with two assistant surveyors lent by the Government of India, left Darjeeling on the 13th instant, and is proceeding via the Teesta Valley and the Kangrila route to Kam Bajona. Major Wheeler, the second survey officer, also lent by the Government of India, accompanies Col. Howard Bury. The geological survey of India is represented by Dr. Heron, while Mr. Wollaston is the botanical and natural history expert. Dr. Wollaston has been fortunate in securing the services of several lepcha collectors with some knowledge of the country to be visited. The expert climbers are. Mr. Raeburn, who last year, gained considerable experience of the Himalayan climbing on the slopes of the Kinchingunga. Dr. Kellas who has reached very high altitudes in Kamaun; Mr. Bullock and Mr. Mallory.

The transport column consists [illegible] red mules supplied by the Government of India especially selected [illegible] high altitudes; and [illegible] bearers whose home [illegible] and south-eastern [illegible] and most reliable [illegible]

ROUTES OF [illegible]

The expedition will [illegible] pong, ascend through [illegible] tong, cross the Jelep [illegible] and make their way up the [illegible] and across the plain to Phari. [illegible] two of the parties will join the [illegible] and proceed to Kambajong where Major Morshead and his party will be in waiting. From Kambajong, the expedition will strike westwards and finally reach Tengrijong, a village which lies 30 to 40 miles to the north of the Everest group. The base of the expedition will be selected somewhere in its neighbourhood. The route via the Chumbi Valley has been chosen so that the expedition might have the advantage of using the ordinary trade route to Tibet where supplies can be obtained for the mules and where traders are constantly passing to and fro.

AMBITION OF THE EXPEDITION.

The expedition hopes to map several thousand square miles of the hitherto unexplored and unmapped country and also to collect information regarding the flora and fauna of an extremely interesting district never before visited by Europeans. The geology of this region contains several problems which have for many years troubled the minds of the geologist interested in the Himalayas, and these will be specially studied by Dr. Heron. The main work, however, will be a thorough reconnanssance of Mount Everest and its approaches with a view to discovering a practical route leading to the top of the highest mountain in the world

Special arrangements have been made for climbing at high altitudes in the provision of oxygen and oxyleth bags and experiments will be made in the use of these aids to climbing. Special arrangements have also been made for the transport of food-stuffs at high altitudes. Small boxes each containing sufficient food for two men for 5 days were specially packed in London and brought out by the expedition.

BIG FIRE IN DELHI.

FIREWOOD SUPPLY BURNT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 17.

The Associated Press Representative who visited the scene of the fire near the Ajmer Gate, Delhi which was reported this morning was able to obtain the following further details of the accident.

Out of about one hundred stalls which contained the whole firewood supply of Delhi, about thirty-five lakhs maunds were burnt to ashes, the whole place covered with heaps of ashes was being seen smouldering until late this afternoon. It was stated that practically nothing was saved. Several thousand rupees in currency cash and valuables belonging to the stall-keepers were also burnt. The Arabic high school situated adjoining the scene of the accident was miraculously saved. Two fire engines promptly turned out of which one was feeding the other but both could not do much owing to the scanty supply of water. Regarding the casualties, casualties, four men were slightly injured in trying to rush through the fire, a few goats and several other domestic animals and birds. The chief officials of the town including the senior Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Commissioner visited the scene of the accident and rendered all possible assistance. The cause of the fire still stands a mystery and the actual amount of the damage is not yet known but the rumour estimates it at about fifteen lakhs, uninsured.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 17.

General rain has fallen in the Tennaserim Coast and local rain in the Bay Islands and Assam, with few falls in Upper Burma, Bengal and South East Madras. The chief amounts are: Port Blair three quarters of an inch. Victoria Point two, Rangoon one, Maymyo, Sibagar one and half, Dibrugarh, Tezpur two, Silchar one, Cherrapunji fourteen, and Salem one and half. A feeble Western disturbance is giving cloud in Kashmir.

The temperature is high from the North West Frontier Province to Bengal.

Forecast:—Some extension in Bengal and Kashmir.

GUJERAT PROVINCIAL KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

MR. MAHOMED ALI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, May 16.

At the meeting of the Reception Committee of the first Gujerat (Provincial) Khilafat Conference, held on the 15th instant, Moulana Mohmed Ali was unanimously elected President of the Conference.

MATAUNDH RLY. ACCIDENT.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DEATHS 22

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The "Pioneer" says the official report on the railway accident at Mataundh shows one passenger and four railway servants were killed, two passengers and one railway servant seriously injured, and sixteen passengers and five railway servants slightly injured. In addition there are to be accounted for missing occupants of the carriage, which was completely destroyed by the explosion of the gas cylinder. Full details are not yet forthcoming, but it is certain that not more than fifteen passengers are missing from that carriage. This brings the maximum possible death roll up to 22 and thus considerably discounts the exaggerated reports, which have been current in regard to the collision.

ALLEGED RIOTING AND ASSAULT.

HEAD MASTER OF NATIONAL SCHOOL ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

On the complaint of a Muhamedan servant of a Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Pirojpur, the headmaster of the newly started local national school was arrested on charges of rioting and assault. The accused refused to offer bail, and was sent to Hajat. Immediately a hartal was declared, and all shops and markets are closed.

INDIAN TEA TRADE TO AFGHANISTAN.

NO BRIGHT PROSPECT OF EXTENSION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

Prospect of the extension of Indian tea trade to Afghanistan does not appear to be bright. At the last meeting of the Darjeeling Planters' Association a letter was read from the Secretary to the foreign and Political Department of Government of India, in connection with the proposed apponimen of tea advisers to the Afghan Government stating that the Government had no objection provided the Association first obtained a written permission of the Amir and on the understanding that the Government could accept no responsibility in connection with the negotiations with the Afghan Government or with the journey or the stay in Afghanistan of the men in question.

CONVICTED OF ASSAULT.

TAKEN BY NECK AND WALKED OUT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Mr Crawford, Assistant Commissioner of Silchur, disposed of a case in which one Gurney was charged with having assaulted Jayram Kanu. The accused admitted having taken the complainant by the neck as asked by Mr. Maude and walked him out. The Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 15, out of which Rs. 10 to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The market for jute shares ruled quiet with prices closing on lower level. Coal shares were neglected and in the Miscellaneous section Dunbar Cotton registered further crop and there was no other feature of interest to report on. The following were the closing quotations

Coal:—Baraboni 13, Munto 31-4 s.l.

Jute:—Albion 229-8, Anglo India 220, Barnagore 89, Budge Budge 330 s.l, Century 7-4, Empire 42, Fort Gloster 545, Howrah 27 and 26-11, public auction, Hooghly 53-8, Kamarhatty 465, Lansdowne 200 x. d., Northbrook 40. Reliance 28, Waverley 9.

Miscellaneous:—Agra United Mills 6-14, Bengal Bridge and Bolts 4-6, Britania Biscuits 8-4, British India Corporation 10-6, and (Defd) 13-12 odd lot, Central Provinces Cement 7-2, Dunbar Cotton 342, G. Mckenzie 8-2. Indo Burmah Tin 5, Kernani Industrial Bank 4-4 discount, Kesoram Cotton 14, Marshal Sons India 8-2, Madan Theatres Ltd. 11-8, Murree Brewery 160, Thorncroft India 6-8, Tata Industrial Bank 1 discount.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 57-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 58-4, War Bonds short loans at 100-2, 1925 at 99-14 and 1928 at 100 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shilling three and three sixteenth pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and seven thirty-second pence.

A DACOIT'S CONFESSIONS

FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPLOITS.

A SECRET CODE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N Athavle, Superintendent Jones charged Kulegada Valad Bhimanna and 26 Sanchaius with belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities Mr. S G. Vellnaker conducted the prosecution.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Naganna Valad Bhimanna, an approver, describing the mode of life of Sanchaius said they carried an instrument called "Ulla Mukhu" for the purpose of making a hole in the wall. The instrument was inserted between the door frame and the wall and through the hole a man put his hand and removed the latch. If the inmates of the house were not in the house the door was forced open. Each gang had two or more of this kind of instruments which they worshipped on every new moon and full moon day and the sacrifice of a fowl was also made. In case a dacoity was successful and was profitable even a goat was sacrificed. Their gang also used a secret code. "Bokior vacha" meant that the Police had come; "Mahu kundaru" signified that the inmates were awake; "Pundu kundaru" was for they were asleep. Their instruments were in the habit of swallowing ornaments after breaking them. The "rengati"—the leader of the gang—got shares in the booty and a share was reserved for the widow of a deceased member of the gang and also for the family of the man who was sent to jail. The cash was spent in drinks and they did not lay by any money. They lent money amongst themselves at the rate of 4 as per rupee as interest. The witness was a dacoit for the last fifteen years and some of the prisoners were his confederates. In the Akola dacoity which was committed some four years ago the witness was sent to jail for three years. On the expiry of that sentence they went to Murtazapur and thence to Bhusawal. Some three years ago they had ten or fifteen members in the gang. At Faizi they committed a dacoity in a Brahmin's house, who was afterwards discovered to be Fozdar. Witness and his friends took part in the dacoity, but he with the first accused escaped and remained in hiding. Once they went to see an aeroplane and on their way back they saw a woman sitting at the door of the hut with some ornaments. They broke into the house and while witness went inside and dragged the woman out the others remained out to terrorise the neighbours. They removed the ornaments from the woman's person; some persons in the house were also beaten and others were stoned. The "puttis" were given to the sister of Kullegadu as he had been sent to jail.

The witness then gave an account of the dacoities committed at other places.

The case is proceeding.

CHARGE AGAINST A HUSBAND.

BELABOURING WIFE TO DEATH.

The Coroner concluded the inquest regarding the death of Tejoobai aged 20, who was alleged to have been belaboured to death by her husband Khima Mulla, on the 23rd ultimo. Further evidence recorded by the Coroner showed that the suspect often used to quarrel with the deceased who therefore used to go away to her mother's place. On the 15th of April, the deceased went to her mother who was living at a chawl at Wari Bunder and complained about a fresh quarrel with her husband. The same day the suspect came and took her away, but two days later she again came back. The suspect also came again when the deceased's mother told him to bring two witnesses as the deceased had often come to her on account of their quarrels. The suspect without giving any reply remained at his mother-in-law's for the day and in the afternoon when his mother-in-law and other inmates of the house except the deceased and a younger sister of hers went out, he began to assault the deceased with a big carpet needle. He struck her with it by the side of her head and when she fell he dealt her blows on the chest. The deceased had become unconscious, when the suspect left her. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where she died subsequently.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by a wound on the head inflicted with a carpet needle by Khima Mulla.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

WEEK ENDING 14TH INST.

The total mortality [illegible]64 was 63 less than in the preceding week's death-rate registered was 61.25. The figures for the 20th week of 1920 were mortality 794 and death-rate 42.15; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1916-20) were mortality 914 and the death-rate 48.52.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 53 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 498 against 68 and 501 respectively in the preceding week. Five notifications of influenzal pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths, 295 were among infants under one year of age. 28 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 28 attacks and 12 deaths. Plague declined to 59 attacks and 39 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 298 against 323 in the 20th week of 1920 and 347 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years 1915-20.

Total mortality on Monday was 147 as against 121 on the corresponding day last year and 235 in 1919. 11 attacks and 7 deaths from plague and 4 attacks and 1 death from cholera were registered.

The Burma Provincial Congress Committee has received Rs. 18,702 uptodate towards the All-India Tilak Swarajya Memorial Fund and that the collection still continues.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, May 18, 1921.

SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA.

In his preface to "Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. A Political Biography" (2 vols. Bombay. "The Times Press"), Mr. H. P. Mody complains of the paucity of the best material for a biography—letters written by Sir Pherozeshah himself. In this respect he no doubt feels that he has been handicapped as a biographer; but his work does not impress us as being in any sense defective. It is an excellent biography, conscientiously and clearly written, a worthy monument to one who can claim paternity over the political life of the Bombay Presidency, and through that Presidency, which leads India, in the matter of free institutions, over the political life of India as a whole. If it is largely a record of what seems to us small beer, that is in no sense the fault of Mr. Mody; it is a condition of the beginnings of political life among a subject people, and when we consider the greatness and the vigour of the movement which has sprung from those beginnings in so short a while, we are not impatient of the record and remember with respect the Biblical maxim: Despise not the day of small things.

In the day of small things it requires peculiar genius to distinguish the pregnant from the barren, and peculiar courage to stand vigorously for a matter of which most men cannot discern the future benefit and high importance. Sir Pherozeshah had that genius and that courage in a high degree. His courage was indeed unflinching, equalled only by his patriotism; and we cannot agree with Mr. Mody when he appears to assume that Sir Pherozeshah, had he been alive to-day, would have become a leader of the "Moderates." Up to the day of his death no abatement of his courage was perceptible and we, for our part, can imagine that had he lived to see the dreadful exhibition of race hatred in the Punjab, he would have been the first to give up honours which he had accepted from the British Government and espouse whole-heartedly the people's cause—the cause in fact which he had championed all his life. We give that as our opinion, after reading Mr. Mody's book, in which all the evidence appears to us to favour such a theory rather than the author's somewhat cool assumption. We should say that it was the deprivation of his courage, with the habit of dependence on his judgement, which reduced his followers to the timorous condition of co-operators with the Government when he was gone. But Mr. Mody has as good a right to his opinion as we have to ours.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was the founder of this paper, and when we remember how nobly and disinterestedly he and certain of his friends —notably Sir Dinshaw Wacha—worked to make "The Bombay Chronicle," the success which it unquestionably was [illegible] while, we cannot but regret the [illegible]sion which have sin[illegible]rom men whom we[illegible]r as our benefa[illegible] of "The Bomba[illegible]

[illegible]ceptionally able [illegible]me a power in the [illegible]irection exercised o[illegible]cy by Pherozeshah as cl[illegible]he Board, while it added we[illegible] and dignity to its expression of opinion, prevented it from straying into wild and dangerous paths. Within a very short time, it began to exercise an enormous influence over public affairs, and more than fulfilled the fond hopes of its promoters. Pherozeshah's interest in the career of his pet child was intense, and his control of its management and policy entailed an amount of trouble and anxiety which told greatly on his health. But he cheerfully bore the burden, happy in the knowledge that he had at length provided Bombay with a paper which mercilessly attacked cant, injustice and hypocrisy wherever it found them, and which constituted itself into a sort of terror to those in authority. When his strong hand was removed, the paper which he had done so much to create threatened at one time to break loose from the principles he had laid down, and to be engulfed in the wave of militant nationalism which swept over the country during the great world-struggle for liberty and self-determination. It has since recovered itself to a great extent, but one's appreciation of the ability and fearlessness with which it is conducted need not obscure the fact that it is pursuing a policy which its founder would hardly have approved of or tolerated."

We beg to differ from this last opinion. Sir Pherozeshah's avowed object in founding the "Bombay Chronicle" was to start a paper which should support the policy of the Indian National Congress. We do our best in that direction still, in spite of all obstructions. We cannot believe that the great advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity would have failed to tolerate our effort towards Indian unity, nor that he would have hesitated to go the length of his own views in Indian politics. So many people are willing to accept premisses, yet shrink from their logical conclusions. That, we believe, was not the case with Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

INCREDIBLE ATROCITIES.

Some of the atrocities which the Black and Tans have been committing in Ireland in pursuance of the policy of reprisals, which has received benedictions at the hands of the highest military authorities as well as the Lloyd Georgian Cabinet, would be incredible were they not vouched for by persons of unimpeachable good faith. In the House of Lords in mail week, for instance, Lord Parmoor narrated a shocking story of murder by these lawless troops, which he had at first hand from his own brother, Mr. W. H. Cripps, F.R.C.S., late senior surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, who was an eye-witness of the horrible tragedy, which occurred on April 17th at the Shannon View Hotel, Castle Connell, at which he was staying. Lord Parmoor read a letter from his brother in which the latter stated:—

> Our landlord, a perfectly innocent, honourable, and much beloved man, was killed almost before our eyes. My wife and I were held up, by revolvers pointed at our breasts. Besides O'Donovan (the proprietor), two police were shot dead.
>
> "The whole place was shot to pieces by a machine-gun brought inside the hotel. It was the most wicked attack you could imagine, and to my horror the perpetrators were the Black and Tans, auxiliary forces, sixty in number.
>
> "Over a thousand shots must have been fired, and the auxiliaries behaved like demented Red Indians. Of course we thought it was an attack by Sinn Feiners."

In another letter to his daughter, Lord Parmoor continued, his brother went into greater detail:

> He stated that as they were sitting down to dinner there came a sudden crash of firing. Two rough-looking men not in uniform rushed into the room, each holding a heavy revolver in each hand.
>
> They covered him and his wife at a distance of two feet, and stood there three or four minutes without speaking. Then some dozen or more men rushed along the passage up the stairs, yelling and firing as rapidly as possible.
>
> There was no kind of order, each man firing wildly. The doors were riddled.

It was said that the attack was a mistake, two parties mistaking each other for Sinn Feiners. "To me," said Lord Parmoor's brothers, "this is almost incredible. Even I recognised the three men at the bar as policemen." Lord Parmoor added that he had received another letter from his brother the previous day saying:

> I forgot to mention I have a bullet picked up by me on 17th, unexploded. The bullet has been reversed, thus converting it into an expanding bullet of the most deadly character. Such bullets inflict most terrible wounds, and were prohibited in the late war.

Here is the dum-dum bullet," said Lord Parmoor, holding it up, "which any one can see, and it is not suggested anyone fired except Government auxiliaries." Lord Parmoor demanded a full and impartial inquiry into the matter. Yet the only response his lordship could get after these revelations, was Lord Crawford's suggestion, on behalf of Government, that such statements ought to have been placed before the Military Inquiry then going on in Ireland! Did not the authorities in the Punjab expect the victims of Dyerian atrocities to approach the Martial Law Tribunals for redress of their grievances? History truly repeats itself!

Lord Parmoor's brother, in comparing the Black and Tans to "Red Indians" has certainly done the latter a grievous injustice, for we have never heard that they had behaved towards womankind in the manner the Black and Tans have been guilty of. Here are some revolting details of the devilishness of these troops, which must for ever tarnish the good name of British soldiers. They are furnished to the "Daily News" by Mrs. Emmeline Pethick Lawrence, who writes from personal experience. Referring to a small village which she visited and were the curfew, enforced by the military, begins at 7 o'clock, she writes:

> Every night in that small village the inhabitants expect a raid by men armed to the teeth. A few miles distant from this particular spot I talked to women and girls who had been subject to the terror of men with white handkerchiefs covering their faces (except for the eyes), raiding their bedrooms in the dead of the night to terrify and insult them.
>
> One woman who was forcibly raped told me her story. Her frenzied plea that she expected shortly to become a mother was disregarded.
>
> I have her sworn statement.
>
> She had the courage to go to a priest the morning after the outrage occurred.
>
> She was sent by him to a solicitor, and the case has now been formally brought to Headquarters.
>
> Few Irishwomen would openly confess to having been violated in this way—so traditionally strong is the horror of sexual crime in Ireland.
>
> After curfew no civilian goes out on any pretext whatever, save at the risk of being shot at sight. This means that if anybody is taken seriously ill there is no possibility of getting any assistance, and the mothers in child-birth have to take their chance.
>
> Very often their homes are raided in the curfew hours. They are sometimes turned out in the street and their houses are burnt to the ground.
>
> An investigator for the White Cross told me of a woman she was trying to help, whose house had been raided a few days before the birth of her child was expected. Because the military had not found her husband at home everything in the house including her clothes and the clothes of [illegible]hildren) was burnt.
>
> [illegible]n the officer seized the little bundle of baby clothes that had been provided for the infant that was to come the woman pleaded with the man, going down upon her knees and entreating him not to destroy these clothes, as she had no means of replacing them.
>
> They threw the little garments into the fire, beat the woman with the butt end of their rifles, and turned her out into the street with her two little children—all of them clad only in their night clothes and with bare feet.

The woman wandered for miles, says Mrs. Lawrence, afraid to knock at any neighbour's door in case she should bring down vengeance upon them. "In the morning she was taken in by some people. She was more dead than alive but her child was born and is surviving." Mrs. Lawrence cites an equally horrible case of a woman who had made arrangements to be taken into a maternity hospital for her confinement.

> She was seized in the middle of the night, and chose the risk of walking to the hospital rather than of having her sufferings prolonged without medical help. Her husband went with her; *the baby was born in the street.* (Italics are ours.)

There was no help, except that which the man in the darkness of the night could give. Then the women had to struggle to her feet and walk another mile, and in the end fell fainting on the doorstep of the hospital.

> I saw the home of three sisters, which they had provided out of their industry for themselves, an old mother, and an aunt 83 years old, after it had been absolutely denuded of furniture and fittings, and everything had been destroyed, together with all their clothing and personal effects. For five years there has been no male relative in this family.
>
> Everything in this house was destroyed by a huge bonfire in the garden on April 9 as an official military reprisal, and the reason officially given was that the eldest girl had not given notice of some ambush that had taken place in the vicinity on the previous day. During the day in question the girl was away in Dublin, where she had gone to consult her physician about her health. She knew nothing whatever of the ambush.

More instances of the heart-lessness and utter inhumanity of the army of occupation in Ireland can be cited, not from Irish journals which might be taken as prejudiced but from responsible journals published in England and from the testimony of eye-witnesses of unimpeacable character. During the war, it was the fashion to attribute all sorts of horrible deeds to the Huns and the Turks and latterly it is the fashion also to descant on "Bolshevik horrors," but here are real horrors, taking place under the very eyes of His Majesty's Government, and the British "Democracy"—horrors which have gone on for several months past—and yet neither the Government nor the "Democracy" have been sufficiently moved to put an end to the reign of terror! We too had a taste of these horrors two years ago, but we were inclined to believe that they were only the result of a temporary aberration of the "Imperial" consciousness.

Notes of the Day.

The World's Greatest Man.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York preaching in the Lyric Theatre in that city on April 10th spoke of Gandhi, the Indian, Lenin, the Russian, and Romain Rolland, the Frenchman, as the "greatest men in the world to-day and of Gandhi as the greatest of the three, "a great star rising to flood the world with the splendour of its light." "I call Gandhi the greatest man in the world", said Dr. Holmes, because he is pure in life; he combines the moral and ethical ideals of Romain Rolland and the practical achievement of Nicolai Lenin. The acting principle of this man is that of Jesus of Nazareth and his one weapon is the weapon of love. I have said that when I think of Rolland, I think of Leo Tolstoi; that when I think of Lenin, I think of Napoleon Bonaparte; I say now that when I think of Gandhi I think of Jesus Christ." High praise from an Anglo-Saxon for one who, in the opinion of the Anglo-Saxons here in India, is only a "d—d native" and an agitator! Of the other great men of Dr. Holmes' triumvirate, Lenin is well-known to everyone by reputation, but not so Romain Rolland, the great French pacifist who in the time of war had to seek refuge in Switzerland, because he clung fast to the principles of Jesus Christ. The mere writing of a letter to Romain Rolland was a crime in the opinion of the Allied authorities—a crime for which one Englishman of note, E. D. Morel, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Morel and "Foreign Affairs."

E. D. Morel is the active spirit of the Union of Democratic Control, an organisation which has not yet done a quarter of what we expected of it, or of what it would have done if Morel had been the master instead of the servant of its counsels. The one great public service it has rendered is represented by the monthly paper "Foreign Affairs" and that is Morel's work, ably assisted as he has been by Miss Edith Durham. That paper tells the truth on subjects on which lying has become conventional and, we may add, official. The only complete statement of the Khilafat question which appeared in or in connection with any English periodical during Mr. Mohamed Ali's visit to London last year was published as a special supplement to "Foreign Affairs." The circulation of the paper has been rising steadily, enthusiastic subscribers to it may be found all over Europe, Asia and Africa; but it has not hitherto paid its way because it did not cater for advertisements. Now Mr. Morel writes to us to say that he is going to take advertisements consistent with the paper's policy, and sends us details of his scheme, which has distinct advantages. We ourselves intend to advertise in "Foreign Affairs" and we hope that other Indian newspapers and firms will do the same. The paper circulates among a class of people whom an Anglo-Indian would no doubt describe as pestilential cranks—people, that is, who take an interest in such relatively unimportant matters as the condition and the fate of subject peoples.

Re-writing Indian History.

We note that the suggestion we made on Monday regarding the necessity of spending part of the national funds in engaging competent scholars and historians for the re-writing of Indian history has led our morning contemporary to indulge in a characteristically platitudinous rigmorale about the "development of India" under British rule. Our contemporary makes the gratuitous assumption that what we wish is that the Indian view alone should be presented to India. That is a gross misrepresentation. What we wish and what every right-minded person wishes is that the truth about India and Asia should now be told to the world. Hitherto Europe has used its political and economic domination to pervert history and truth for maintaining that domination. And we repeat what we said on Monday that the time is not far off when no Indian boy or girl will be taught history that is tainted with prejudice about Indians and Asiatics and with an obvious or unconscious racial bias. For, Indians are determined to see that truth should, for once, have a trial in the writing of Indian history. How imperative is the re-writing of Indian history, in accordance with truth and without any racial or other bias, is revealed, for instance, by our contemporary's insistence on characterising the "Black Hole Tragedy" as an authentic tale, though it has been proved to be a fiction.

"The Tata Bank."

In our leading article on "The Tata Bank" yesterday we stated that "the balance sheet shows a huge amount of Rs. 23,10,625 and odd as expenditure incurred on establishment account, during the year, excluding the amount transferred to provision for income-tax and we learn that about half this big sum goes into the pockets of the Bank's European employees." We regret there is a slight inaccuracy in regard to the figures. The fact is that the salaries of the European staff amount to half of *the total salary bill* and not of the total establishment expenditure. The salary bill, we understand, comes to about 14 lakhs (including housing, travelling, outfit and other allowances) and the share of the European staff is half of those 14 lakhs (and not of 23 lakhs as mentioned by us.) This, of course, does not at all affect our main contention that the policy of the present management is to maintain a superior posts as close preserve for Europeans. It may probably be urged that the Bank maintains a large Indian officer staff, but these get a salary of 250 to 500 at the most except perhaps in one or two instances, and in no way bear comparison to the high salaried European staff.

India's Example.

Communism, as represented by the Third Internationale, has not made much headway in Great Britain. To judge from the number of delegates who attended the Conference of "The Communist Party of Great Britain", held in mail week at Manchester, the total membership of the Party cannot exceed 10,000, while very probably it stands at a much smaller figure. From the absence of any reference in the reports of the proceedings of this Conference to Robert Steward, "general organiser of the Communist Party in Britain", who has just been sentenced to three months' hard labour for seditious speeches, we may, perhaps, legitimately infer that his influence in his Party is not so great as his designation may indicate. There appears little doubt, however, that some of the leaders of the Party are open advocates of violence in politics. Here is an extract from the speech of Mr. Arthur Macmanus, President of the Conference, which sheds sufficient light on the methods as well as mentality of the Communists:—

> Whenever the working classes started a struggle with capital they were bound to indulge in illegal methods because of a certain Emergency Powers Act. Any method which was likely to prove effective was declared illegal. No complaints had been made when the capitalists mobilised their armed forces and distributed them in every mining centre in the country, because the capitalists were in the saddle. If the working classes were determined to get into the saddle themselves they must be prepared even for the use of violence. Every method essential to their end must be resorted to, and if violence was necessary they would use it. Were capitalists, he asked, going to legalise the machinery which was going to overthrow them? Communists were realists, and their reply to Ramsay MacDonald was that the only solution to the problem was revolution.

Mr. Macmanus' bitter complaint about the legalised violence of capitalistic governments has some foundation in truth, but it is a pity that the working classes of the West are not yet possessed of the spiritual insight to realise that violence, whether it is used by capitalists or labourers, carries its own end and is, therefore, utterly futile and that there are other nobler and more effective methods which will secure the redress of grievances. It is in this connection that the services of India, with her message of "Ahimsa" or non-violence, such as Mr. Gandhi is now inculcating, are badly needed to show the way to salvation to oppressed humanity whether in the West or elsewhere.

SILESIAN SITUATION

"THREATENING PEACE OF EUROPE."

PREMIER ON NEED OF STERN JUSTICE

ANGLO-FRENCH RELATION'S STRAINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Dealing with the Silesian situation, on a motion for adjournment, in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George intimated the Allies' intention of dealing sternly with the situation, which threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. He declared that Poland's present disclaimers were similar to those made when Zeligowski entered Vilna. We were bound to accept the repudiation of responsibility, as representing the Polish Government's views, but it was very difficult to feel that the repudiations were anything but purely verbal.

WHAT ALLIES SHOULD DO.

The Premier pointed out the injustice of asking Germany to honour the bond unless the Allies were prepared to do the same. Either the Allies ought to insist upon the Treaty of Versailles being respected or allow the Germans to do so. He emphasised the necessity for maintaining the Treaty in view of the possibilities in Europe. The Premier thought, in this connection, that Russia would not remain long in her present state, but would be a powerful and dominant country. Mr. Lloyd George emphasised that the peace of Europe could only be restored on the basis of stern justice, and made an appeal to all concerned to do what was right and fair.

THE PREMIER'S "EXPLOSION."

"ALARMED AND FRIGHTENED!"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The speech or, as it is described by some hearers, the explosion, by Mr. Lloyd George on the subject of the sanctity of the treaties with special reference to Poland was delivered with an unusual feeling, emphatic gestures and vigorous phrasing. "If", he said, they did not deal with the Polish insurgents with stern justice, it would be fatal to the peace of Europe." If this were disturbed, he could not see what was going to happen to the world and he was alarmed and frightened. He used the phrase deliberately. Unless confidence was restored, the world would be unable to begin work again and the consequences must be of a most terrible character. Therefore, they would have to decide fairly and sternly according to the pact they had themselves signed. The freedom of Poland was based on the Treaty of Versailles. It might be a bad and harsh treaty but the last country in the world entitled to complain was Poland. She had not won the treaty and she had not won the war. Had the allies depended upon the Polish armies, Poland would to-day have been a German or an Austrian province. Korfanty now talked of dying rather than surrendering. "If," said the Premier, "Poles had thought of that earlier, there would have been fewer British, French and Italian lives lost but they only thought of it when Germany was disarmed and helpless."

HONOURING THE BOND.

Referring to the necessity for the allies honouring the bond equally with the Germans, the Premier predicted that the force would count less and less with the Treaty of Versailles and that the honour and credit of Germany and her signature to the bond would count more and more. He pictured these sixty million powerful, courageous and resourceful people asking what the allies had done with their bond and he said solemnly to Britain and the allies that it was not merely a matter of honour but it was a matter of safety that they should adhere to the Treaty when it was for and when it was against them. He disliked, he feared, this trifling with the treaty and this saying "after all they are merely Germany."

FAIR PLAY.

The Premier expressed opinion that it was not difficult for the allies to restore order in Silesia, but as Britain was obliged to withdraw her troops, she could not insist upon her allies jeopardising the lives of their soldiers but she would insist upon the alternative that the Germans should be allowed to enforce respect of the treaty in what until the decision was announced had been the German provinces. It was, concluded the Premier, unfair to disarm Germany and not to permit her troops to participate in restoring order. Fair play was what Britain stood for and she would stand for it to the end.

BRITISH AND FRENCH STANDPOINTS

ASSUME MOST ACUTE FORM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 14.

Differences between the British and French standpoints have assumed a more acute form than ever by Mr. Lloyd George's speech on the Polish question.

HAILED BY BRITISH PRESS.

The speech is generally hailed by the British press as honest and courageous statesmanship, worthy of the most honourable British traditions in the face of Polish attempts to make the treaty of Versailles a scrap of paper.

FRENCH PRESS ASTONISHED.

The French press, on the other hand, is astonished at the speech which, the "Petit Parisien" says, may have a very disastrous effect in France. The "Gaulois" says that the speech shows that Britain proposes to throw the whole weight of her authority in the direction of satisfying the German ambitions in Silesia. The "Echo de Paris" says that France will not have her hand forced. "We await" says the journal "our spokesmen to declare this clearly."

GERMAN PRESS SATISFIED.

A Berlin message says that the newspapers comment with satisfaction on Mr. Lloyd George's speech, which they regard as a warning to Poland and France. The newspapers express the opinion that Germany will now be able more confidently to repeat her proposal to restore order in her own province.

SOUTH OF IRELAND PARLIAMENT.

ELECTIONS COMPLETED.

134 REPUBLICANS RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The elections to the South of Ireland Parliament have been completed by the unopposed return of 134 Republicans and four Conservatives.

REBELS CAPTURE ARMOURED CAR.

GET ADMISSION INTO MOUNT JOY PRISON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The rebels in Dublin to-day captured an armoured car proceeding to the Mountjoy Prison, after a fight in which one soldier was killed and one soldier wounded. Subsequently the car appeared at the Mountjoy Prison and the occupants, in the uniform of British officers, descended and were admitted on producing documents. They took Mr. Griffith, the Sinn Fein President and four other Sinn Feiners from the cells but were forced to abandon the prisoners at the barrier and bolt for the car in which they escaped amid a hail of bullets. The car was afterwards found abandoned in Howth Road. It is reported that the Governor and Assistant Governor were found bound after the documents had been produced.

INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE.

NOT LIKELY TO EXTEND DURING WEEK-END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

There is no likelihood of any extension on the industrial trouble during the week-end. It is stated that the Premier has invited the coal-owners and miners to a fresh conference at Chequers after Whitsuntide, when he has finished entertaining Prince Hirohito. Meanwhile, coal is being moved without a hitch.

PROPOSED WAGE REDUCTION OF 30 P. C.

OPERATIVE SPINNERS' ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

After hearing the Federations of Master Cotton Spinners' arguments, in Manchester, to-day, in favour of a thirty per cent. reduction in wages, the Operative Spinners rejected the terms and will report their decision to a Delegates' meeting which is to be held on May 17th.

GLASGOW RAILWAYMEN.

RESOLVE NOT TO STRIKE.

After lively scenes, a mass meeting of the Railwaymen at Glasgow decided, by an overwhelming majority, against the strike.

TIGHTENING THE EMBARGO,

RAILWAYMEN AND TRANSPORT-WORKERS' RESOLVE.

After 2½ hours' sitting a joint meeting of the Executives of Railwaymen and Transport-workers passed a resolution, affirming their determination to tighten the embargo on imported coal. The resolution specially drew attention of the Dutch and French Transport-workers to the resolution of the International Transport Federation at Geneva, the Congress imposing a blockade on coal for England and urging so that the fullest possible effect should be given to the Geneva resolution.

The Railwaymen's Executive will meet to-morrow.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Sussex beat Essex by six wickets. Middlesex beat Hampshire by four wickets.

KOLHAPUR MAHARAJA AGAIN!

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS.

TILAK AND GOKHALE CALUMNIATED.

"KESARI'S" ALLEGATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 17.

The "Kesari" to-day devotes more than twelve columns to the publication of sensational secret correspondence between the Maharaja of Kolhapur and high and low British officers and to editorial criticism thereof, in which it is elaborately proved that the Maharaja is an aggressive arch opponent of popular self-Government in the Indian States and presumes even to give lessons to the British Government, who are censured for their alleged generosity in political reforms.

The "Kesari" further alleges that the Maharaja has been doing all this to cover his own sins of mal-administration and to draw a red herring across the path of the seeker of Truth in the Indian States intrigues. The correspondence begins with the dark days of the bomb outrages in 1908, which the Maharaja could work for his own ends, dwells upon the frightfulness of the Government in the days of Sir George Clarke and ends with describing the desperate attempts to conspire to show only the dark side of Mr. Tilak's character when the law courts defeated the intrigues of spite against Mr. Tilak in the interest of himself and his protege Bala Maharaj. The correspondence is interesting on account of the personalities it refers to, especially as the Maharaja calumniates all leaders from Tilak to Gokhale, all the chiefs and sirdars of the Deccan, the whole Brahman caste and even some titleholders and officers of Government, who are represented as deeply involved in sedition and bomb making.

BRITISH TROOPS IN MESPOT.

REDUCTIONS TO BE MADE SHORTLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

At the question-time in the House of Commons, Sir L. Worthington-Evans stated that there were approximately 11,300 British troops in Mesopotamia on May 1st. This represented a reduction of 5,200 since January 1st. Further considerable reductions would be effected shortly.

INDIAN ARMY.

ABOLITION OF SILLADAR SYSTEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Replying to Major Sir Keith A. Fraser, Mr. Montagu stated that it was proposed, on the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, to reduce 36 silladar and three non-silladar cavalry regiments of the Indian Army, by a process of amalgamation, to 21 regiments all of which would be non-silladar. While the advantages claimed for the silladar system had not been overlooked, the conclusion had been reached that the non-silladar system was better suited to modern needs. Mr. Montagu gave a number of reasons against the retention of the silladar system and stated that a large majority of representative commanders, whose opinions had been obtained, were in favour of abolition of the silladar system.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

Mr. Montagu has made the following University appointments:—

Mr. Daniel George Edward Hall, University of London, to be Professor of History at Rangoon.

Mr. Shankar Rao Ullal Savoor, London and Cambridge, to be Professor of Physics at Madras.

Mr. James Gatenby, Oxford, to be Professor of Biology at Rangoon.

Mr. Una Helen Tilley to be Assistant Lecturer on Education at Rangoon, and Miss Margaret Harvey to be Vice-Principal of the Indian High School at Lucknow.

PENRITH BYE-ELECTION.

COALITIONIST UNIONIST'S VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 14.

The Penrith bye-election has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Cecil Lowther (Coalitionist Unionist) 7,678

Mr. Collison (Independent Liberal) 7,647.

The seat has been unopposed since 1875. Mr. Cecil Lowther is a brother of the ex-Speaker.

ANOTHER COALITIONIST UNIONIST'S VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 1[illegible]

The Coalitionist Unionist Thomas Lyd has been elected unopposed for Abingdon.

CABLE ITEM.

London, May 13.—Paris.—H. H. the Maharajah of Indore to-day laid a wreath upon the tomb of the Unknown Warrior.

The Aquitania took 2,600 passengers and a complement of 644 stewards. Of 150 volunteers were required.

Ten tons of dynamite that sank a boat in the Hooghli at Howrah on Wednesday were safely removed on Sunday to a place of safety some fifty miles up the river Hughli, and have been dumped in open country where there is no habitation with a radius of two miles. (A. P.)

S. S. "BENTELLA" ASHORE.

[BEACHED BEFORE[illegible] ATTEMPTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.

The eleven thousand ton P. and O. liner Benalla, bound for Sydney from London, via Capetown, is ashore east of Pevensey Bay as the result of a collision in a dense fog with the British steamer Patella, from Port Said for Calais and Rouen.

The Patella was able to proceed. The Benalla, carrying eleven hundred passengers and crew, will probably be refloated this afternoon.

There are no fatalities.

LATER.

Once Benalla's passengers had overcome their natural fright, they settled down to make the best of things. One passenger named Abraham Briids, bound for Cape Town, describes how the terrific crash one morning woke up everybody. When they found there was no immediate danger, passengers were warmed up by refreshments, and proceeded to the dining saloons where prayers were read and hymns sung. Pianos were then taken on deck and sing-song and dancing started.

It appears that a Newhaven lifeboat put off at 2-15 a.m., but owing to an impenetrable fog was unable to locate the Benalla, until six o'clock, when the Captain had already beached her.

Most of the passengers have arrived in London.

LONDON, May 14

The Benalla was refloated on Saturday evening, and sailed southwest under her own steam.

THIEVES TAKE TO SWADESHI!

ROB COOPERATOR OF "BILATI" CLOTHES ONLY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The "Pioneer" reports a curious case of burglary in the house of one Mr. Hundo who is related to a prominent Non-Cooperator of Allahabad, but who is not a Non-Coperator himself. He recently attended a wedding party at a relative's house in *bilati* clothes and this seems to have offended his relatives as well as other Non-Coperators present. A few days ago his house was entered, apparently by thieves, who, however, did not touch any of the valuables, but removed all the *bilati* clothes and burnt them in place behind the house.

PRINCIPAL GIDWANI AT ROHRI

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

SUKKUR, May 17.

In the course of a lecture delivered at Rohri this evening Principal Gidwani warned the people not to be misled by the scare mongering tactics of the Adyar Press, represented by the "Bharatwasi" of Hyderabad Sind.

After emphatic declaration of Moulana Mohomed Ali accepting without reserve the position taken up by Mahatma Ghandi in his article on the Afghan Bogey, only those who had no objection to in jeering at the Hindu-Muslim Unity in order to discredit the non-co-operation play the game that the "Bharatwasi" [illegible] the attitude of the non-co[illegible]tics was based on any knowledge but on distrust of the Muslim leaders. Principal Gidwani spoke from his personal knowledge of Maulana Mohomed Ali and Maulana Shoukat Ali and advised the people of Sind to trust their word.

After a protracted hearing the District Magistrate of Bangalore delivered judgement in the case in which Miss Armstrong charged Sergeant-Major Higgins with defamation, sentencing the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 102 with compensation.

THE "BRAHMANETARAS"

GOT UP CONFERENCES.

MARATHAS AND LINGAYATS DISASSOCIATE.

(From A Correspondent)

BELGAUM, May 16.

The "Brahman Etaras" and Satyashodhak Conferences were held at Belgaum on Saturday and Sunday. Attendance was extremely poor. The followers of the Jadhavrao and the Maharajah of Kolhapur formed the majority of delegates and audience. The Lingayats and Marathas stood aloof, and held separate meetings. The Marathas publicly met in thousands. Mr. Ramrao Narsingrao Mane presiding. Messrs. Lad and Dada Savant in stirring addresses denounced the mischievous tendencies of the Satyashodhak Samajists, and exhorted the audience to stand aloof. The meeting resolved that the Marathas were proud of their caste and refused to be classed "Brahmanetaras." It also condemned the mischievous activities of the Satyashodhaks and "Brahmanetaras." Leading Lingayats also published a manifesto dissociating themselves from the "Brahmanetaras" and their opinions.

Satyashodhak *tamashas* are prohibited by the Magistrate. Mr. Yadav of Kolhapur is ordered not to speak in the public.

A meeting was convened by the Congress and Khilafat Committees, Moulvi Kutubuddinsaheb presiding. Mr. Bamangaokar, Lingayat leader of Amraoti, in a stirring address exhorted the audience to follow the lead of the Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. An attempt was made to get the meeting stopped under Sec. 144, but the Magistrate present on the spot being assured by Mr. Yalgi of the peace and order, the meeting of over 4,000 finished the proceedings peacefully as usual.

Another meeting is arranged this evening.

NON BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

OPPOSITION TO N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BELGAUM, May 17.

At the Non-Brahmin Conference resolutions regarding agricultural and industrial education, irrigation and defects in the present electoral system in this presidency, widening of the municipal and local boards franchise, necessity of retrenchment by reduction of pay and posts in higher grades including Ministers and Executive Councillors, supporting Dr. Gour's Civil Marriage Bill, condemning the currency policy of the Government of India and protesting against attacks on the Satyashodhak Samaj of the Brahmin press in the Deccan were put from the chair and passed.

Other resolutions passed were.

"That the untouchable classes should be treated on a footing of equality in all public institutions."

"That all communities should be duly represented in the public service and that domination of Brahmins in them in Deccan should be reduced."

The next resolution protested against the violent forms which Non-Cooperation is assuming and requested non-Brahmins to dissociate themselves entirely from the Non-Cooperation movement. A resolution requesting Government to introduce the talati system throughout the Deccan was carried. Another resolution stated that the Government of India be requested to reserve fifty per cent. of King's Commission for Indians. Mr. Nimbalkar, M.L.C. of Nasik supporting the motion described how Indian soldiers, his own brother being one, resented the present treatment.

Mr. Jadhaorao pleader of Satara was appointed to organise a joint stock company to start non-Brahmin dailies in Marathi and Canarese. A deputation was thereon appointed to wait on H. E. Governor and submit all the resolutions passed by the Conference.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT N.-C.-O

NON-VIOLENCE ITS VERY SOUL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GODHRA, May 17.

The fourth session of the Kaira Taluka conference of the Panchmahals district under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta of Bombay began at noon in Dasha Lad wadi, which was specially decorated for the purpose. Dr. Manekial, Organising Secretary and Mr. Valavbhai Patel were also present. The President was offered a robe of Khadar and Gandhi cap, which he accepted with great pleasure and joy. In the course of his address Mr. Mehta strongly defended the new Creed of the Congress and said the preamble of the Government of India Act 1919 was based on the assumption that Providence had given a charter to the British people to govern India for all eternity. The Congress creed, while repudiating such assumption, did not exclude the possibility of India's consenting to remain an equal and honoured partner of the British commonwealth of nations. That Mr. Montagu's reforms could not lead us to Swaraj was brought home to us by what happened during the first sessions of the new councils. While all India was smarting under the triple disgrace of the Rowlatt, Press and Seditious Meetings Acts, Mr. Shastri was merely satisfied with a committee of inquiry. No representative council could have consented to mutilate the Punjab resolution as the Legislative Assembly did. The Bombay Council did nothing better. Mr. Horniman's return to India, Lokmanya Tilak's memorial on Chanpaty sands would have been among the first demands of a popular council. The new council did not even refer to them.

(Continued on Page 8.)

NEW OFFENSIVE IN SULTANPUR.

STUDENT PROSECUTIONS.

ALLEGED CRUELTY OF POLICE

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

The following is published by "The Independent."—

Sarjut Gopi Nath, aged 20, Secretary Kisan Sabha Sultanpur and Mata Bhikh, aged 21, another Kisan worker who joined the Gandhi Ashram recently opened here and were deputed in Kadipur Tahsil for enlisting members of the Congress and collecting subscriptions for the Tilak Swaraj Fund were challenged by Chouharja Bux Singh, Subdy. Inspector in charge of Thana Kadipur, for alleged breach of the provisions of the Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act. They were arrested at Bojethwa, a place where Mahabirji ka Mela is held on every Tuesday, while distributing the leaflet "[illegible] ka Sandesa" issued by Pundit Motilal Nehru, President of the Kisan Sabha, and brought in handcuffs to the headquarters. Their case was taken up yesterday by Khan Saheb Molvi Fariuddin Ahmed, S. D. O. of Kadipur. The doors of the Court room were first closed against the public but subsequently twenty persons were allowed entrance. The juvenile martyrs looked quite gay and cheerful. Some members of the local Bar offered voluntarily to defend them but like true Non-co-operators they thankfully refused the offer. Babus Ganpat Sahai, Prushottam Dass, Jagat Narian, Shyam Sunder, Munshi Abdul Hamid and other Vakils, however watched the proceedings throughout. Sub-Inspector Chanharja Bux and constable Bhagwat Singh were examined and the case was then adjourned for the next day.

In the course of the examination of the constable it transpired that the accused had injuries on their bodies. The trying Magistrate accordingly question Sjt. Gopi Nath as to the cause of the injuries which the latter said were inflicted by Dhondey Khan the arresting constable. Some injuries were visible on Gopi Nath's cheeks and below the right ear and were inspected by the Magistrate. At the close of the trial the two accused gave to Babu Ganpat Sahai a full statement of the barbarity perpetrated on them. Sjt. Gopi Nath stated that while escorting him to the Thana the constable mercilessly beat him at several places. In the way he said he felt thirsty and sat down to drink water but the constable threw dust into it and kicked him from behind to get up and hasten to the Thana. It was midday and the heat was simply scorching. The accused being barefooted were unable to keep pace with the constable in the burning plains. All the same they endeavoured to walk as fast as the constable but when there was the least slackening of steps they received shoekicks. The result of this cruelty was, Gopi Nath, said that he bled profusely from the nostrils as soon as he reached the Thana.

BAN ON MR. GANDHI'S PORTRAIT.

NOT TO BE TAKEN ON CARS IN PROCESSIONS.

16 PERSONS PROSECUTED AT RAJAHMCENDRY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 16.

A Cocanada correspondent of the "Andhra Patrika" wires to say that orders under section 144, I. P. C., has been issued prohibiting Mr. Gandhi's portrait being taken on cars and "vahanams" in festivals and religious processions.

Sixteen persons of Amlapur and Razole Taluks were prosecuted before the Joint Magistrate, Rajahmundry, under sections 147 and 353, I. P. C., for putting Mr. Gandhi's portrait upon a festival car of Vuddapalli.

The case against Mr. Sami and the other has been adjourned till the 27th.

KALIGHAT SCHOOLING TRAGEDY.

ENQUIRY MAGISTRATE'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 17.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal is shortly going to issue a communique on the Kalighat shooting tragedy. It is stated that the report of the inquiry of the Magistrate has gone out of the office of Mr. Lang, Divisional Commissioner for the Government of Bengal. It is said that the Magistrate's report on the firing is to the effect that the first firing was justified, but a different view is taken with regard to second firing, as a result of which a man was killed.

At Allahabad High Court Justices Lindsay and Kanhya Lal are engaged in hearing appeal of Government of India from order of the Sessions Judge of Agra acquitting the appeal Munshi Maharaj Swaroop, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Rajputana of charge of accepting bribes and for which he was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment by Magistrate of Ajmer.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

INDIA'S DEMAND FOR REVISION.

MUSLIM DELEGATION'S MEMORANDUM.

The following is the full text of the Memorandum submitted by the Muslim Delegation to the Premier, at the latter's request, with reference to the revision of the Turkish Treaty:—

India fought the war against Turkey on the assurance that no religious or racial question was involved in the war. This assurance was given by the Viceroy of India soon after the outbreak of war with Turkey. On the 5th January, 1918, the Prime Minister gave his well-known pledge. It contained the statement that the war was not to "deprive Turkey of its Capital or of the rich and renowned lands of Thrace or Asia Minor, which are predominantly Turkish in race." The pledge further stated "that Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine were entitled to a recognition of their separate national conditions."

India trusted the assurance and the pledge, relied on them and gave men and money for the war against Turkey; the great recruiting rally of the Spring of 1918 made it possible to finish the war that year; and India claims that the victory achieved over the Turks stands chiefly to her credit. She claims that she is the victor along with Great Britain. In reliance on these facts and in conviction of the justice of her claims India would ask as follows:—

I.—DEMAND RELATING TO THE TURKS.

The Khilafat is a fundamental part of the religious system of Mussulmans. As the chief officer of Islam, the Khalifa is a juridical necessity. To the Muslim the Khalifa according to the foundation of their faith, must be capable of exercising supreme temporal authority independent of outside control. The late Lord Cromer, who knew something of the constitution of Islam, said, in the House of Lords on April 20, 1915, "I think we might go so far as to give them (Muslims) some sort of assurance that we recognise that the Khalifa should be not only a Muslim but a Muslim of such position as to be independent of any European pressure of any kind or sort." The Treaty has so limited and conditioned the sovereignty of the Sultan-Khalifa that Turkey ceases to be an independent Power. Though Constantinople is said to have been left to the Turks as the Sultan's Capital, it has been deprived of the lands of Thrace to the west and thus exposed to constant menace from the Greeks. The cession of Thrace to Greece is manifestly in violation of the pledge. Constantinople is regarded by the Mussulmans as the capital of Islam, being the Seat of the Khilafat, and its exposure to danger is regarded by Mussulmans as exposure of Islam to danger. Nothing will reconcile the Mussulmans to the occupation of Thrace by the Greeks, and if Thrace is not allowed to remain within the Turkish State the violation of the pledge will ever remain in Indian estimation to the discredit of Great Britain.

The following brief observations on the territorial, military, naval, financial and economic clauses of the Treaty of Sevres are submitted for consideration.

TERRITORIAL.

Constantinople.

Constantinople under the Treaty of Sevres, and even after the modifications offered after the London Conference, is still in an insecure position, because owing to the demilitarisation of the Straits it is open to attack on the part of the enemies of Turkey. Experience has during the past, conclusively proved that diplomatic guarantees of an international character have not been effective in this respect.

It is therefore submitted that the Seat of the Khilafat should be made absolutely secure against attack. The danger becomes still more serious when it is taken into consideration that Eastern Thrace, almost up to the very doors of Constantinople, is proposed to be handed over to the traditional enemies of Turkey. The people of India are anxious that the proposed retention of Constantinople by the Turks should be made a reality, because the assurances given to them with regard to Constantinople have not been fulfilled in the terms of the Treaty, the city being subject, among other limitations, to the naval, military, and financial clauses of the Treaty.

Thrace.

According to the Prime Minister's own estimate of Thrace as expressed in his memorable pledge, its population is "predominantly Turkish in race." With Thrace, Adrianople, a town of great sanctity to the Muslims, with an overwhelmingly Muslim population, is taken away from the Turkish State and made over to the Greeks. In this connection it is important to point out that the proposal of the appointment of an International Commission of Inquiry clearly establishes the fact that the question of the population of Thrace is one on which the Allies are prepared to consider the evidence. The refusal of the Greeks to accept the proposal of the Allies establishes the correctness of the statement made by the Prime Minister in January, 1918, regarding the predominance of the Turkish element in the population of the contested area. Under Greek rule in Thessaly, Salonica and Crete, the Muslim population has been driven out and their mosques converted to uses that have outraged Muslim religious feeling. The same treatment is expected from the Greeks in their dealings with Thrace. As a matter of fact, reports have commenced to reach the Indian Muslims that Greece has already adopted measures to reduce the Muslim population of Thrace and to increase that of Greeks. The cession of Thrace leaves Constantinople defenceless on the land side. It also deprives it of its supplies. It hands over the Thracian Muslims to an alien jurisdiction.

Smyrna.

In Article 69 of the Treaty of Sevres it is said "that the city of Smyrna territory defined in Article 56 remain under Turkish sovereignty." This statement on the face of it, is insincere, as Articles 71, 72, 73, 76 and 83 show. By the terms of the above-mentioned Articles, Greeks are not only given the control and administration of the city of Smyrna and its hinterland but have also been furnished with the incentive to drive the Muslim population out in order that at the end of five years Smyrna may become part of the Greek Kingdom.

Smyrna is a necessity to the Turks for their economic life. It is the only industrial centre and the only port in Asia Minor and is most vital to Turkey.

The proposed modifications also leave much to be desired in view of the past experience with regard to Crete and East Roumelia. The proposed international regime in Smyrna is regarded in India as a prelude to the ultimate transfer of the whole territory to Greece.

The Straits.

The shores of the Straits having been demilitarised, the presence of an international garrison is unnecessary. Further, it is inconsistent with the sovereign rights of Turkey over her territories. No other Power is so directly and immediately concerned and vitally interested in the Straits as Turkey. Therefore, she should have a predominant voice in their control.

The clauses relating to the Zone of the Straits (Articles 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, etc.) deprive Turkey of her rights of sovereignty over that area. And, in fact, make the possession of that small strip of land in Europe, which is said to have been left to her, nothing but nominal. They further weaken the position of the Turkish Government in Asia.

Minorities.

Articles 140 to 151 dealing with the protection of Minorities are such as would make government in the country impossible. They should be drafted on the lines of the provisions laid down in the Treaties made with Austria and Bulgaria, and the same rights should be given to Muslim Minorities found in Christian countries as are given to Christians under Muslim rule.

Military.

A comparison of the Treaty of Sevres with the Treaties by the Allies with other enemy countries will show that the following provisions which subject the Turkish Army to foreign control do not find a place in them.

The Inter-Allied Military Commission of Control and Organisation will be entrusted:—

(a) With the organisation and control of the employment of the new Turkish armed force, and

(b) It will be its special duty to fix the number of Customs officials, local, urban, and rural police, forest guards and other like officials which Turkey will be authorised to maintain in accordance with Article 170;

(c) To proceed in collaboration with the Turkish Government with the organisation of the Turkish armed force upon the basis laid down in Chapters I to IV. Section I of this Part, with the delimitation of the territorial regions provided for in Article 156, and with the distribution of troops of gendarmerie and the special elements for reinforcements between the different territorial regions.

(d) To control the conditions for the employment, as laid down in Articles 156 and 157, of these troops of gendarmerie and these elements and to decide what effect shall be given to requests of the Turkish Government for the provisional modification of the normal distribution of these forces determined in conformity with the said Articles.

(e) To determine the proportion by nationality of the Allied and neutral officers to be engaged to serve in the Turkish gendarmerie under the conditions laid down in Article 159 and to lay down the conditions under which they are to participate in the different duties provided for them in the said Article.

Having regard to the financial condition of Turkey it will be impossible for her to maintain an army on voluntary basis.

The proposed modification leave the powers and constitution of the Inter-Allied Commission unchanged. The invidious clauses in the Treaty of Sevres, so far as military matters are concerned, should be deleted, and Turkey should regain complete control over her army. The Turkish frontiers fixed by the Allies have no natural defences; Turkey is faced with extreme instability of political conditions all around her; and the security of her defence is a fundamental question of her national existence.

Naval

No navy is allowed to Turkey except a marine of seven sloops and six torpedo-boats for police and fishery duties only, in spite of a long sea-board. Article 181.

This is a real hardship to a nation with its past naval tradition and possessing such an extensive littoral with small ambitious nations ready to fly at its throat.

Financial.

Article 231 creates a Financial Commission in which the Turks have no voice, and according to Article 232 the Budget is to be prepared after the previous approval of the Inter-Allied Financial Commission, and then presented to the Turkish Parliament. But no modification introduced by the Turkish Parliament shall be operative without the approval of the Commission. Articles 233, 234, 239, 246, 247 and 249 and Annexe II, Clauses 2, 3 and 4 to Part VIII, reduce the Turkish Government to a state of utter impotence.

Article 240 provides for the acquisition of the property and possessions of the Turkish Empire or of the Civil List without compensation. This is sure to cause a great financial loss to the Turkish Government. It is, therefore, only fair that the Treaty of Sevres should be brought into line with other treaties in this respect.

The modifications now proposed by the Allies, in the composition of the Financial Commission, are not satisfactory, because the Turkish member on it, though given a vote, will always be in a minority. Furthermore, in questions affecting the financial interests of the Allies he has only a consultative capacity. It is absolutely impossible to separate the questions relating to the internal finances of Turkey from those in which the Allies may claim to be interested. There is no justification for the institution of the "Financial Commission," which is sure to hinder the economic development of Turkey. The restriction of the jurisdiction of Turkey to its own national home, renders even such control of her finance as was exercised in the past less necessary and equitable under new conditions.

In the proposed modifications the extension in the powers of the Turkish Parliament in financial matters is not real. Similarly, the liberty to grant concessions given to the Turkish Government is nominal.

Public Debts.

Under Articles 241 to 245 of the Treaty Turkey suffers a great loss. She has always been burdened with all the charges resulting from the share of the Public Debt, which should have been assumed by the territories detached from her since the Treaty of Berlin. The Powers have not put into operation the Treaty clauses in reference to [redacted] matter. Consequently Turkey should be relieved at once of this burden of [redacted] of the shares relating to all territories detached from her, in virtue of the Treaty of Berlin, and the subsequent Treaties, especially concluded after the Balkan War, and that now under consideration. The present Treaty should clearly detach equitably proportionate debts from Turkey in respect of territories detached from her sovereignty or jurisdiction.

Economic.

The Economic Capitulations must be abolished. They interfere with the sovereign rights of Turkey in fiscal affairs, and prevent her from regulating the commercial, industrial and economic development of the country. They mean a discrimination against the people of the soil in the interests of the foreigner. The Powers have recognised the right to economic freedom of Serbia, Bulgaria, and Greece, formed out of the former Turkish Empire. They cannot deprive Turkey of similar rights essential for the proper development of the country without exposing themselves to the charge of using one set of measures for the Christians and another for Mussulmans.

Article 294, read with Article 239, prohibiting Ottoman companies from holding concessions for railways, is opposed to the elementary rights of a people in its own country, and should, therefore, be removed. Similarly, all provisions of the Treaty which limit the economic freedom of Turkey should be deleted.

Judicial.

Administration of justice being an essential attribute of sovereignty, and Turkey having suffered in the past through the imposition of Judicial Capitulation, it is imperative that they should be completely abolished. Whatever might be said as to the necessity of consular jurisdiction in former times, ceases to apply under modern conditions.

II. DEMAND RELATING TO THE ARABS.

India demands that the pledge given by the Prime Minister in respect of the Arabic-speaking peoples of the Turkish Empire should also be fulfilled in its entirety; that there should be no non-Muslim control of any kind, direct or indirect, over those parts which comprise the sacred lands and the Holy Places of Islam. Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia, while retaining the religious suzerainty of the Sultan-Khalifa, should be constituted into full independent States. So long as the mandates are allowed to stand India will regard the presence of the Mandatory Powers as interfering with the independence of the Arab States, and the religious suzerainty of the Sultan-Khalifa. In this connection it may be pointed out that Article 139 of the Treaty practically destroys the Khilafat, and should be deleted; that the concluding paragraph of Article 94 is in direct contradiction of Article 22 of the Covenant of the League of Nations; and that Article 100 will admit non-Muslims into the Holy Places of Islam under colour of commercial transactions, which would be intolerable to Muslims.

GENERAL.

All such Articles of the Treaty of Sevres as curtail the sovereign rights of Turkey in the territory left to her should be removed.

The prolonged occupation of Constantinople, the Seat of the Khilafat, by the Allied troops, has caused extreme suffering and hardship to the Muslim population of the city, besides outraging the sentiments of the Mussulmans of the whole world. In the interests of humanity and justice these sufferings should be terminated by an immediate evacuation of the place by foreign Powers. Justice also demands that the continued incarceration of Turkish statesmen and patriots in Malta and elsewhere should be immediately put an end to.

In conclusion it will not be out of place to point out that the Treaty of Sevres, with its exceptionally unjust and unfavourable clauses for the Turks, which are more harsh and unfair than any found in the Treaty with Germany, who was considered to be chiefly responsible for the world war, has produced an impression in the Muslim world that even in the twentieth century the Christian Powers have different measures when they deal with Islam, and have not been able to free themselves from bias and prejudice against a people, simply because their culture and and civilisation run on different lines. For the peace and goodwill of the world this impression cannot but be disastrous, and, therefore, the Allies should lose no time in abandoning any arrangements which give colour to such an impression.

NO SWARAJ WITHOUT N.-C.-O.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Swaraj could, therefore, come only through Non-Cooperation, but it must be scrupulously non-violent. Non-violence was the soul of Non-Cooperation. Non-Cooperation stood on such a celebrated moral altitude that what would be justified in the law courts may not even be excused to a Non-Cooperator. Our non-violence must be like Ceasar's wife above suspicion. Mr. Mehta concluded by exhorting the audience to practise Swadeshi and to enroll 25,000 members for the Congress Committees in the Panchmahals district.

SATARA DIST. CONFERENCE.

MR. PATEL'S EXHORTATION.

(Associated Press)

SATARA, May 17.

The Satara District Conference was held on the 15th and 16th instant under the presidency of Mr. V. J Patel. Mr. Patel in his presidential address reviewed the demand made by the Congress at its session at Calcutta and Nagpur and regretted that the Malegaon tragedy had retardeded the realisation of their goal. After resolutions on Khilafat and Non-Cooperation were passed, Mr. Patel, concluding the proceedings, exhorted the people of the district to join the Congress in large numbers and liberally subscribe to the Tilak Swaraj Fund and deplored the differences between the Brahmins and Non-Brahmins in the district.

PRESENTATION OF ADDRESS TO MR. PATEL.

PROPOSAL REJECTED BY SATARA MUNICIPALITY.

(Associated Press.)

SATARA, May 17.

Yesterday evening, a meeting of the Satara Municipality convened at the requisition of seven members was held to consider the proposal to present an address to Mr. Patel. Mr. Mutalik moved the proposition, but it was opposed by Mr. Jadhav, M.L.C. Khan Bahadur Cooper, M.L.C., who presided pointed out that Mr. Patel is known as a champion of Non-Cooperation and therefore the action of the Municipality in giving an address of welcome would be miscontrued by the public. Rao Bahadur Kale M.L.C., supported it and pointed out that the address contained references to the work which Mr. Patel did with regard to primary education, reform scheme, etc. He also moved an amendment. The Huzur Deputy Collector opposed it. The amendment was put to the vote and lost, and the original motion was withdrawn.

N. C. O. IN MORADABAD.

(From A Correspondent)

MORADABAD, May [illegible].

A largely attended meeting of the citizens of Moradabad under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee was held to-night. Sardar Inder Singh, second officer in charge of the Amroha police station who has lately resigned his post in pursuance of the non-co-operation movement was voted to the chair. Moulana Shaukat Ali attended the meeting and a resolution to congratulate Deo Ratan Sharma and Babu Sunderlal on their arrest moved in well chosen words by Mr. Zafarhasan and seconded by Shankedatt was unanimously carried. Moulana Shaukat Ali then exhorted the audience to remain firm and observe the non-violent principle of the movement. Hindu-Muslim Unity was his foremost object and his appeal to Smyrna fund was generously responded for which healthy collections were made. The meeting concluded with utmost peace at late hour in the night.

THE AMAN SABHA.

AN M. L. C.'S OUTBURST.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

A public meeting was held at Barla to promote Aman Sabha. Mr. Masooduzzaman M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law in a speech said they had not the slightest intention of opposing any particular movement. On the contrary, they wanted to help true progress of the country, but such tendencies as would lead to violence and a breach of public peace must, at all costs, be suppressed and these tendencies were the outcome of the misleading conceptions about Freedom prevailing in the country. He said he had respect for all honest movements for progress, however much he might differ from methods, for after all they were all aiming at the same objective of responsible self-Government under the British [illegible]. Several other similar meetings are reported.

THE 'CHESS BOARD" OF INDIAN EMPIRE.

ARTIFICIAL TIES OF BRITISH EMPIRE EXPOSED.

(Associated Press.)

JUBBULPORE, May 16.

Mr. Raghavendra Rao, speaking as the President of the Central Provinces Provincial Conference held at Jubbulpore, said that a State like the Government of India which resisted every preponderating opinion of the country by force and coercion cannot claim to be based on the tacit consent or goodwil of the people. That which is called the "Indian Empire" is the chess board of 1200 talented middle class Englishmen supported by 75,000 British soldiers, ready to inflict violence wherever and whenever necessary. The present political changes were all useless and unconvincing as demonstrations of the beneficient character of the British Rule.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Proceeding, he said:—"He did not deny the fact that even to-day the British are able to rule this country on the strength of some public opinion, however unreal and unrepresentative that be. According to him such opinion could be divided into 3 classes. First come those who are interested in the perpetration of the existing order of things and who will always lend its support to any existing Government so long it is able to protect their vested interests. Next come those influential and important classes, who hold a cultural conviction and whose loyalty is based upon what they conceive to be enlightened self-interest and is only expedient. At present, they formed the intellectual bulwork of the bureaucracy and it is by exploiting their sense of patriotism that the British Government is able to hide the ugly character of its rule. Then comes the class of political opportunists, who desire to rule and acquire power over their countrymen as a short cut to national regeneration. The first and last class will owe ready allegiance to any organization that is sufficiently strong to persuade them into submission. With these limitations the present system of Government stands discredited in the country, and if a plebescite were sought the verdict would go against the Government."

A SUPERSTITION CLEARED OFF.

Speaking on the change of the creed of the Congress at Nagpore, the President said that Indian Nationalism in its latest phase had awakened to the truth that there were evils in India that are not to be tolerated and that there were realities worth attaining for. Those who stood for the Congress ideal disabused their minds of the superstition that the sovereignty of the British electorate in the affairs of this country was the indefeasible and indispensable corrollary of National advancement. The Congress held that Government ought to be the rational expression of the commonweal enforced in accordance with the dictates of the popular conscience. The Congress viewed the present system of Government as morally indefeasible, politically untenable, and as intended to emasculate the manhood and complete the economic subjection of the country.

THE ARTIFICIAL TIES.

Speaking on the future of the British Empire, the President held the view that the ties with which India is linked to the British Empire were artificial without any real moral or political affinity. A slight accident of history in any part of the globe, political convulsions in the seat of the Empire or a physical catastrophe might weaken the ties and it would not be surprising if India awoke one morning and found her affiliation dissolved. The strongest indictment of the British Rule lay in this that in spite of a hundred years of India's cooperation with it she is not in a position to defend her frontiers. India was in much worse position to-day than in 1858. It is, therefore, necessary that a complete change in the present Government be effected and that India could proceed at once to construct and reconstruct the political and social institutions as may be best suited to the genius of her people and the traditions of her national history.

WHY IMMEDIATE SWARAJYA IS ASKED FOR.

The internal conditions in England itself were not very hopeful. The present outlook to his mind indicated 3 possibilities and one of them was a labour and ex-soldier revolution with the intention of using force. The remotest possibility of any of the events coming to pass will be of the gravest consequences to this country, and he hoped that the patriotic men who have taken upon themselves in working the present system of Government will at least think of the probabilities. It is for these reasons amongst others that the Congress wanted immediate Swaraiya.

COUNCILS NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

Speaking of the representative character of the legislative councils he repeated what Mr. Shastry said in the Legislative Council two years ago "You may enlarge your councils, you may devise wide electorates, but the men that will fill your councils will be toadies, timid men and the bureaucracy armed with those repressive powers will reign unchecked under the outward forms of democratic Government."

The house of Babu Madan Mohan, Proprietor of the Belvedere Press of Allahabad, was burgled on Saturday night and property to the value of Rs. 8000 was carried away.

The Sub-divisional Office, Bangalore has been broken into and Rs. 560 have been removed from the cash box. No arrests have been made; but police inquiries are proceeding.

The Dewan of Baroda who was Mysore Dewan's guest during a short stay at Bangalore, left for Ootacamund on Monday.

POONA LETTER.

LIQUOR SHOP PICKETING.

SPINNING WHEEL AT WORK.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 14.

In the beginning of the last month, there was nothing in the sky that would have led one to prophesy the rapid and remarkable progress of the Non-Cooperation movement that is being witnessed to-day in this city. In the main, there are two reasons that brought about this sudden change in Poona atmosphere. The first is the capitalistic callousness, exhibited by the Tata Company in attempting to carry out the Mulshi project, in spite of the protests of the Mavlas. The latter had to resort to Satyagraha and it was but a matter of course, that the Poona nationalists should espouse and fight out the Mavla cause. The second reason is the ceaseless repression carried on by the bureaucracy in the Berars, C. P., U. P., and still nearer home in Sindh. As an indirect effect of this all-round repression, some sort of stir was but inevitable, and it has now appealed in the form of picketing. This well-known anti-drink weapon is by no means novel to this place; and this is more the reason why it should have been introduced here ere long. It might, however, be remembered that a few months before, a temperance deputation had waited upon the minister who then readily agreed to look into some of its demands; and this might have probably lulled the temperance-workers to rest. Anyhow picketing is taken up "better late than never." The strict non-violence practised by the picketing volunteers augurs well for the ultimate success. As yet, nothing untoward has happened. All the liquor and Tadi shops in the city and the camp as well, are picketed by volunteers (mostly non-Brahmin) who, it is said, will soon form into a Poona picketing corps. The liquor sale, of course, has gone considerably low.

The Boycott of Courts.

The nationalist lawyers that move in the forefront of politics have all suspended their practice; and they are not many. That, a certain section alone of the public, should be asked to make an uncommon sacrifice is, in the eyes of Mr. Bhopatkar and others, quite unjust. This perhaps explains the whole situation. As regards the constructive side of this item, an arbitration court—perhaps the first in the Bombay Presidency—is established long before the advent of Non-Cooperation. And Poona, having no fame for litigacy may not need quite a number of these courts.

The Spinning Wheel.

Through the columns of "Young India", Mahatma Gandhi has persistently emphasised that the spinning wheel is the surest way to Swaraj. It has become a favourite companion with the womenfolk of this place. Boys and girls in the several national and independent institutions are also taught spinning. Much more can be done in this respect by way of popularising this home-industry so that, it would sooner and better attract the attention of the public. Actual workers at the wheel never fight over the truth or otherwise contained in the economic theory of spinning as preached by the Mahatma. But learned men, well-versed in the text-books of economics, take an unusual delight in denouncing the "spinning wheel theory" as hollow. The editor of "The Lokasangraha" preferred to class it amongst the whims and vagaries of a saint!

The Spring Season.

The Vasant Vyakhan Mala attracts a large crowd every evening. A warm interest is evinced by the public in these everyday lectures on various subjects.

The Shiwaji birth-festival was a brilliant function. The historic ballads describing the brave deeds of Shivajee and the Mavlas were sung and were much appreciated by the public. On the last day—Thursday—Mr. N. C. Kelkar distributed the prizes to the songsters among whom,—it should be noted—were two members of the depressed classes. Poona of course is in the van of social reform, but men of ultra-orthodox views are not rare. Non-Cooperation and the Mulshi Satyagraha are mainly mass-movements, and the one most desirable effect of these movements is that feelings of orthodoxy have to be driven out and as a consequence, untouchability automatically disappears.

"LEADER'S" "SIMPLE VILLAGERS"

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, May 17.

The "Leader" publishes the following:—

"How simple villagers generally are and how easily they can be led is illustrated by an interesting episode which occurred at Tehsil Kaimganj in the district of Farrukhabad. A fair was held there on April 20th. The air resounded with the cry of "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai". There was a wrestling match and large concourse of people gathered to witness it. At its conclusion the crowd was addressed by a few gentlemen, who pointed out the evils of Non-Cooperation. Such was the cumulative effect of these speeches that the audience burst out into shouts of "Badshahki Jai". A durbar was subsequently held in which prizes were distributed. Our correspondents writes the ceremony concluded with incessant and deafening cries of "Badshah Salamat ki Jai". It is on such material which can be led from one extreme to another that Non-Cooperationists expect to build their Swaraj."

Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

"THE QUESTION OF WOMEN."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is rather unfortunate that a resolution was brought forward by the Indian member of the Legislative Council in Bombay, re. the grant of the franchise to women, and did not get through it, but was ruled out of order, at the suggestion of the Hon. Mr. Havard, as the resolution was worded in such a way, that it seemed to convey the double meaning.

One was to give the power to vote to women, and the other was to allow women to stand as councillors. The Hon. Mr. Havard drew attention of the Council that only the Parliament could give power to allow women to stand as councillors, and it was only given to Legislative Councils to grant the voting power to women.

England was very late in giving the franchise to women, while other Western countries early saw the need and importance to give women facilities and opportunities in life. Women had to fight their way to get their true recognition in the national affairs, and after a bitter struggle for many long years, women got the victory at last over the immobile and conservative nature of man, which thought it wise to keep them out of the different avenues of life except the household domesticated life.

Nobody could resist the tide of events and in times of stress and strain, the whole resources of a nation had to be used, which opened the eyes of men, and they could no afford to let half of the national strength wasted by the unnecessary check and delay in progress.

A bold call was made to the womanhood of many nations, to come forward with their full force to work in various capacities to save the national situations.

The response from women was admirable, and men did not find fault with women, but saw the necessity of giving them encouragement to undertake many kinds of public and private works. At that time it was generally believed to be a mistake to keep women backward, and not allow them to take part in civic duties as equal citizens of the Empire. After the dangerous period of national strain women's rights were more or less recognised and their status established.

How vain and wasteful the struggle appears when seen from the present point of view, in regard to women's demands to come to their own? The time, energy and money of the progressive women could have been better utilized to give training to other women for other useful resources of life. But unfortunately the case was not so, and they had to go through a difficult channel to gain admittance to the recognised stations in life.

In India the woman's case is different. From the olden time women have enjoyed the same position in life with men, and if a woman showed desire and merits to pass through the different gateways of knowledge and actions from those of household life, she was allowed and encouraged by the fellow-brethren, to tread the path which she chose best for her capacities and life.

Each and every woman in India is not going to vote and to stand for Councils and Corporation at the present moment. Women have to tread the usual rut of household life, and it is their chief function in life. They are proud to be the mothers of nations, and nobody denies the fact that they are better fitted to do the work than men.

But before a woman becomes a mother, it is all important that she should receive training in various capacities, and it is all the more essential that she should develop her mental faculties with the physical body to grasp the necessaries of life.

Experience shows that right kind of training and education do not come in the way of household life, but on the contrary it makes the domestic life more pleasurable and happy through knowledge, merits and abilities to perform the various tasks in a harmonious and agreeable way.

The educated and progressive men of India will not sow a seed of bitter taste for their women, by barring the gateway for them of one of the foremost public activities of the nation.

It is up to them to see that proper place in the national life is given to women. Bombay women are not so backward that they will not exercise common-sense and judgment in regard to voting. In these progressive times women are sorry to know the vague fears for them of some Indian councillors, who desire to postpone the reform, and deny to give voting power to women.

On the contrary they must open out the way and give facilities and encouragement to women to resume their seats on the public bodies to give their iota of work to bring forward the necessary improvements for their sex. It is they who know the difficulties of women in various ways and will try to help to remove the disabilities of life.

Women hope and desire that their own men will not be the instrument to retard their onward progress, as it is a recognised fact that women as well as men both require training, and without having the opportunities of different character, no powers and abilities could be cultivated; so it is important that Indian Council members will rise to the occasion and opportunity given by the British Parliament, to settle the question of women, will not stand in their way, but will soon give the votes to women.

Madras has gained a victory on this question, and before it is too late it is hoped that Bombay will not be behind the other provinces of India, but will soon establish its position as one of the foremost presidencies of the Indian Empire by the grant of the suffrage to women.—Yours, etc.,

HERABAI A. TATA.

ANGLO-INDIA AND COLOSIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have real Mr. S. B. Billimoria's letter on this subject. At the outset, he discounts the work of the present directors. Then he clears up some rumours spread about him. And, finally he condemns the greedy attitude of some of the promotors of present day companies, and pleads for the interests of the poor shareholders.

(1) One wonders, why an able and public spirited person like Mr. Billimoria should have maintained silence during the period of the recent share mania in Bombay; why he did not expose the greedy promoters of bubble companies; and why he did not support those, who pressed for the amendment of Company's Act, so as to defeat the object of the profiteering promoters?

(2) Mr. Billimoria then contradicts some rumours about himself. That these is no delay in respect of his audit. That he has never agreed to act as Honorary Liquidator. And that audit and investigation are two different things. All that I have to say in this connection is, that directors and shareholders will badly pay his fees for investigation and that his task will no doubt be lightened by the particulars furnished to him by Mr. Havelivalla. They deal with various irregularities said to have been committed, and so there will be more of verification than actual investigation.

(3) Whilst I fully appreciate Mr. Billimoria's kindly reference about me. I regret I cannot accept his comments on the present position and working of the Company. It is true, that much time has been spent in discussion; but to say that there has been delay or neglect or wastage at present is simply unjust, I say, incorrect.

(a) It is not correct to say that the relations subsisting between the shareholders' Committee and the Board are not cordial.

(b) If Mr. Gamadia's position is peculiarly embarassing, as Mr. Billimoria puts it, the fault does not lie with the Directors.

(c) To say that nobody's mind appears to be settled is to misstate facts. For, there is an unanimity of opinion amongst the shareholders' Committee and the Board, that the Company is to be wound up voluntarily as soon as the claims of the principal creditors are settled.

(d). Will Mr. Billimoria state clearly, how the Company's position is going from bad to worse?

(e) Has he pointed that out to the Directors?

(f) Has he suggested any course to check it or improve it?

(g) Can Mr. Billimoria suggest any further reduction of expense, which is cut down so fine by the efforts of Mr. Noble particularly?

(h) Has he drawn the attention of the Directors to any irregularity or wastage?

(i) Have the Directors suggested making calls?

(j) How does Mr. Billimoria apprehend [illegible]

(k) Is not the moderate rate of interest coupled with a three years' lease, which may be an impediment for the sale of the "Carlton House?"

(l) Who is responsible for the delay in completing this transaction? Not the Directors not the Company's attorneys, as they have clearly proved ere now. Then who is responsible? Who has suggested fresh and unacceptable terms while drawing up the agreement? Mr. Billimoria's friends or clients!

* * *

(m) Has Mr. Billimoria been able to point out any delay or neglect or wastage at present?

(n) Has he been able to suggest any single improvement, or way out of the present difficulty?

(o) Is any of his views discountenanced by the Board?

(p) Has he discussed these matters as a member of the shareholders' committee before rushing to the print?

(q) What does he hope to score by discounting the quiet work of the Directors?

(r) Why has he refused to join the Board?

(s) Does he not know that half the number of Directors work honorary and that the other half are all busy people.

(t) Does Mr. Billimoria still think, that he has rendered a service to the Shareholders by blaming the present Directors?

I expected something practical pointed profitable from an auditor of his standing.—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

PROFITEERING BY MUNICIPALITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay Municipality purchased land compulsorily on the Church Gate Street at below Rs. 100 and sold it at Rs. 1,300 and odd per square yard.

In strict morality, the difference between the purchase money and the proceeds of the sale after deducting all expenses of the road, that is the unearned increment, should have been refunded to the original owner.

We speak of Bolshevism with contempt and yet in the regime of H. E. George Lloyd, in the matter of acquisitions, Bolshevic principles have currency with a vengeance.

Misappropriation of the uncarried increment, undervaluation for the purposes of acquisitions and profiteering with acquired lands are the general principles now very common.

Fortunately the owners concerned in the Church Gate Street Scheme were gentlemen like Sir Mahomed Yusuff to whom others profiteering did not matter.

But when Bolshevic principles are applied to lands of less influential owners with no means to repurchase, the manner in which the scales weights and measures are used by the acquisition officers of Government to dole out compensation becomes absolutely scandalous.

Local sales when proved are brushed aside by them as speculative. Our Lenins pay what suits them and allow the State to profiteer at their heart's content.

You get ten per cent. of the so called speculative market price for your land, and a solace of 15 per cent. over that price when Government buys. But when the State sells they pocket a thousand per cent. in the shape of unearned increment.

This is Indianized law, justice and good conscience.

At the recent meeting of the Fort residents, a suggestion was made for the adoption of Satyagraha as a protest against the municipal acquisition of houses for the New Cross Road through Gunbow Street to the Ballard Pier. Some of them suggested litigation in the High Court.

Evidently it is not well known that a suit filed by the Landowner Association of Mahim as a protest against the municipal acquisition of lands for the avowed object of profiteering by resale, was tried last October by a Division Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justice Fowcett, both of whom were of opinion that the Municipal Act did not appear to them not to contain a power to acquire land to recoup the cost of the construction of the road—in other words to profiteer in land. The matter, however, is to be finally decided by the Privy Council.

Highly charged as our atmosphere is with the all prevading mania of development, it is impossible to see the welfare of the lamb, where the lion is the game. Take the case of the Landowners of Mahim. They asked the corporation not to acquire more land than was required for the construction of roads and offered to contribute 60 per cent. cost of the construction of the roads or to give the lands free of cost. But their Exalted Highnesses contemptuously put the offer in the waste paper, vouchsafed no reply but said, "We will acquire all land 100 feet deep or a 1,000 feet deep, just as we like, abutting on an improved, widened or new road and will sell it at a profit." No holding in Bombay is now safe.

Representations to Government only pass through red tape channels and are possibly never seen by His Excellency, but are replied to by the ubiquitous secretary whose usual red tape laconic reply is, "Government sees no reason to interfere."

The development fever which oppresses the mind of the Higher Powers never allows a thought towards the mill of oppression which grinds in Bombay to the silent suffering of thousands of people who are looted out of their patrimony in the name of "public purpose."

Government by waiving a thorough inquiry under section 92 of the Municipal Act place into the hands of the Corporation an instrument for extortion, which is used to a most scandalous degree.

But for want of due publicity the world goes on unmindful of suffering humanity.

When the Gunbow Street Scheme comes up there is a flare of the residents, long speeches are made, resolutions are passed all of which will go to the waste paper baskets.

The Grant Road Scheme for the Terminal Station brought forth interested and powerful municipal councillors to overawe Government and loud meetings and interviews were held and Government relented by undertakings to make full amends to what was at most a sentimental opposition.

Has any councillor looked into the more real and most oppressive results of wholesale acquisitions of the lands and houses of the poor Christian villages of Matunga, Darair and Gowari?

These Christians have no powerful sympathisers among the powerful Parsi Municipal Councillors nor has Christ taught them the doctrine of Satyagraha. They only know to offer their left cheek when you have slapped them on their right one.

They will be paid a pittance and will kill their sorrow by sharing this pittance at the pittah and in exchange will be the lords of all they survey from the broad expanse of the Kings Way.—Yours, etc.

SATYAGRAHA.

THE STERLING LOAN.

A FREE GIFT TO LAMBARD STREET.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A correspondent of the "Times of India" in its issue of the 11th instant attempts a reply to Indian criticisms of the 6 per cent. Sterling Loan. I would like to point out that it is mainly special pleading and overlooks or ignores certain salient facts.

The writer justifies the assurdly high rate by comparing with issues of the Cunard and the Mond Nickel. May I point out that this new loan is a government security and should not be compared with industrial securities, but with Home Colonial and Foreign Government and Municipal issues? The following among others have been issued this year. I take them from the "economist."

Australia 6 per cent. 1931-41 at 95.

4 Corporations 6 per cent. 1936-51 at 95½.

Sundan 5½ per cent. 1939-59 at 82.

Birmingham and Liverpool 5½ per cent. 1941-61 at 90.

City of Auckland 6 per cent. 1942 at par.

San Paulo 8 per cent. at 96 1/2.

I do not think it will be seriously contended by any one that the credit of any of the above is superior to or even as good as that of India whose debt is represented by productive assets.

This correspondent further asserts that as there was no occasion for the Secretary of State to raise an Indian loan since 1912, the information as to the attitude of the London market towards such a loan can hardly be available. Does he mean to convey that a man that borrows every day ought to get better terms than one who can manage to do without borrowing for years? Again is there really no standard available? Have we not the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan regularly quoted on the London Stock Exchange?

Your correspondent speaks with evident awe of the amount and says the one thing to be feared was failure. But, evidently the bankers in charge of the loans cited above guaged the market far better than our bankers. The San Paulo Loan was £2 million each in London, New York and Amsterdam. It ought to have been an object lesson to our financiers. 6 million for San Paulo is relatively a far bigger sum than 7½ million for India.

A good deal is made of the difference between the English and the Indian income-tax. It is argued that as the nett yield to English investors was only about 5 per cent. the rate of 7 per cent. was not extravagant. May I point out that.

3½ per cent. sterling is quoted at 56 1/2 in London.

3½ per cent. rupee loan is quoted at 57 here which shows that the English investor is content with about the same gross yield as the Indian Investor and that the incidence of the income tax does not really affect the question. It will be seen that Indian 3½ per cent. is quoted to yield, only about 6¼ per cent. gross.

If this indication was deemed insufficient, the right thing to do was to issue say a twenty year 6 per cent. on a basis to yield 7 per cent.

6 per cent. at a minimum of say 93 and leave it to the investing public to tender as high as it cared to. This would have been a far better test of the market and the steady creeping up of the price of such a loan would have facilitated future issues at favourable rates.

The worst feature of the new Loan is the conversion terms. Even granting that 7 per cent. was a justifiable rate, the offer of such conversion terms was senseless extravagance.

I would finally like to draw the attention of your readers to the following:—

1. India's public debt is not unproductive. The bulk of it is covered by productive assets.

2. The credit of India was valued in London at about 6¼ per cent when the loan was issued.

3. The new Loan was for productive purposes, i.e., purchase of railway material.

4. Owing to the crisis England and America not to speak of Belgium and Germany are very eager to secure orders.

5. The Secretary of State is a constant lender on the short loan market of very large sums and the operations are a source of great profit to important Lombard Street interests.

I most certainly think that a judicious use of 4 and 5 should have given us better terms than other borrowers who do not wield the same advantages.

I find from the "Statist" that the San Paulo loan was not underwritten. We now see from the "Morning Post" that our 7 per cent. was underwritten. I do not know at what rate this underwriting was done but the underwriting commission plus the premium now ruling is, to my mind, under the circumstances a free gift to Lombard Street of hundreds of thousands of pounds at the expense of this country.

After this exhibition of their regard for India's interests, I ask again "Is it not time we changed our bankers?" Why should India not go to New York? A very big and very solvent buyer like India would, I am sure be very welcome there to-day and should get very favourable terms.—Yours etc.

B. F. MADON.

Bombay, May 16.

"THE TATA BANK."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me to draw the attention of the public as well as of the shareholders of the Tata Bank to your bold and illuminating article in your day's issue under the heading "Tata Bank" and ask them to muster in a very large number at the meeting of the shareholders of the said bank convened on Wednesday next the 25th instant, to illucidate the points raised by you in the said article?

It is an irony of fate that the name of "Tata", which prides itself on "Swadeshism" shall in its own concern make a flagrant breach of the same.

How thankful we all must feel for your above article.—Yours, etc.

KUVERJI N. WADIA.

II.

Sir,—You have rendered a timely service to the public of Bombay by drawing its attention to the scandalous manner in which the rights of Indians are set aside in the Tata Bank. It was not started to provide princely salaries for non-Indians. It is a matter of great shame and pity that the Directors show such lack of confidence in the managing capacity of Indians. Even these who seem to be too much under the hypnotic influence of European efficiency could have achieved the same object by giving a few high appointments viz General Manager, Secretary, Accountant and agents of branches in big cities. Time has come when "Halt" should be cried to this policy of flooding in Non-Indian element. If the Directors refuse to do their duty by their countrymen the public and the shareholders should see to it that their wishes are no more flouted. The Directors would come forward with their usual platitudes of doing everything possible for their countrymen, but such excuses would no longer satisfy them. I am sending the following list of questions that I would put in the General Meeting of the Bank on the 25th instant. I trust that all those Shareholders who have interests of the Bank at heart would muster strong and help to shape the policy of the Bank.—Yours, etc.

A SHAREHOLDER.

May 17.

60, Juma Sharif Building,
Byculla, Bombay.
D. 17th May 1921.

The Secretary,
The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd.,
Wallace Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I beg to give notice that in the General Meeting of the Bank that will be held on the 25th instant, I will ask the following questions. I shall thank you if you kindly be ready with the information required in my questions:—

1. What is the total salary bill per month? What amount of it is paid to the European staff and what amount to Indian staff, the respective number of each staff?
2. What is the total amount of allowances—furlough, travelling, housing etc.—paid every month to (a) the European and (b) the Indian staff?
3. How many officers there are, both Europeans and Indians, whose salaries run as follows:—
   (a) over Rupees five hundred but not exceeding Rs. 1,000.
   (b) over Rupees 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000.
   (c) over Rupees 2,000 but not exceeding Rs. 3,000.
   (d) Rs. 3,000 and over.
4. Is it a fact that European assistants recruited by the Bank from England are getting salaries higher than what they used to get before their employment in the Bank? Will a statement be given showing their previous salaries in England on their present salaries in India?
5. Is it a fact that the Bank intends taking up English graduates from England? If so what are the terms that the bank has offered them and intends offering them?
6. How many apprentices have so far been taken? And how many out of those have (a) either left the Bank's services or (b) been made to resign?
7. In the Profit or Loss Statement on the credit side, will the item of exchange be shown separately?
8. On the Debit side what are the amounts expended separately on: (a) Salaries; (b) Directors and Auditors fees; (c) Income-tax; (d) Stationary.
9. On the Assets side, Investment item, Government Securities are held at Rs. 2,65,22,191. Please inform me as to the face value of these and their present value along with the depreciation provided for the same.
10. At what valuation have "Other Securities" in the item of Investments on the Assets side i.e. amount for 22,98,951, rupees been taken and has any depreciation been provided for the same.

and 11. (a) Has any property been bought to house the European staff and, if so, at what rate; and at what rate are they required to pay the rent on the same?

(b) Are any similar facilities provided for the Indian staff?

III.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—No country has such economic advantages as India. Yet with all its natural resources, good climate, hard working people it is the poorest country in the world. It is due, principally, to foreign yoke, with all its attendent disadvantages. The economic life is good deal dependent upon the political conditions. One of these conditions is that Indians, no matter how capable they be, will have no opportunities to shine in their respective spheres; and this is doubly true in commercial and industrial concerns, whether under foreign or Indian capitalists. And it is outrageous that Indians are not given proper facilities in their own concerns.

Look at the Tata Industrial Bank. The capital is mostly subscribed by Indians, the Directors are Indians. Still most of the high appointments are in the hands of non-Indians.

Over Rs. 50,000 per month are paid to the European staff. There is not a single Indian who gets over Rs. 1,000. It will be very interesting to know how many Europeans and Indians get over Rs. 500 a month.

Men with two or three years' experience in England, get a start of Rs. 600. Costly and comfortable housing accommodation is provided for them. They are given outfit allowance and costly furniture to boot!

What about Indians? There is an apprenticeship scheme to "train up" Indians for high appointments, but so little encouragement has been given to these apprentices and the surrounding atmosphere of racial conceit is so unbearable, that most of the apprentices have already left the service.

It is not surprising that Indians are treated thus.

It is useless to expect that Indians would ever get proper facilities under men, whose interests are antagonistic to those of the sons of the soil. Surely they would not train up men who would be a menace to their monopolistic existence.

The usual story would be repeated that there are no competent Indians who can fill high posts in bank. Yes. Indians can be high Court judges, brilliant lawyers, financiers, but they cannot be bankers!

The fault is essentially that of the directors, who continue to heap such humiliations on their country.

The evil of the appointment of non-Indian is economic and psychological. It leads to the exploitation of the country and it denies Indians the opportunity to get training in higher finance.

The Tata Industrial Bank in its latest balance sheet, has not shown the item of salaries separately—as all other banks do—obviously not to excite comment. But the figure of Rs. 2,50,000 and odd Provident Fund account gives some indication as to the amount that must have been paid as salaries. Tatas believe in publicity—they have started a Publicity Corporation. I hope they will come forward to give all the information that the shareholders need.

The Tata Bank is still in its infancy, and its non-Indian staff is quite beyond its reasonable requirements.

If the directors do not wake up to their sense of duty towards the country—the public and the shareholders should see to it that the policy of the bank is changed in conformity with the real interests of the country—and the foreign management of the bank is ended without any loss of time.

I hope the shareholders will not sit down after writing a few letters in the Press, and that they would carry on sustained agitation till their object is achieved.—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED IN BANKING.

"S. S. LOYALTY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Laldas Tribhovandas appearing in your issue of date is indeed a masterpiece of defence and the Agents and the Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., must thank your correspondent for accomplishing a feat which was beyond them to perform for themselves. Is your correspondent sure that he is not making an attempt to draw a curtain over the sins of commission and omission of the Agents and the Directors of the Company? If so I would ask him to read the letter I had addressed to the Agents on the 3rd of February last and to which I have not received any reply as yet.—Yours, etc.

ARDESHIR R. SUEDAR.

Bombay, May 16.

The Governor General in Council is pleased, with effect from the 1st March 1921, to exempt from the import duty leviable under item 82 of Schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by the Indian Finance Act, 1921 (VI of 1921), pearls imported pierced.

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WHO PREACHES RACE HATRED.

BY JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD.

Three articles recently appeared in the "Daily News" on the Spirit of India, written by "An Anglo-Indian." They make me angry, and I can quite understand the effect such articles have on the spirit of Indians. This sort of attack on Indian nationalists creates the "undisguised hatred" of the Indian for the "Anglo-Indian"—a hatred which, owing ignorrance, is getting extended to all Englishmen.

Non-Co-operation and race hatred is not to be found only on one side in India. People like this Anglo-Indian (daily getting fewer in India) would as soon co-operate with a monkey as with an Indian, and they let the Indian know it. The only Indians they know are their servants and they treat all Indians as servants. Their hatred of the educated Indian surpasses the hatred of the Indian for them.

The decent British officials, working out their soul trying to save Indo-British unity, making the reforms work in face of all this national Non-Co-operation get unjustly tarred with "Anglo-Indians" brush. In reality they would lock up "Anglo-Indian" with more satisfaction than they would lock up Gandhi. One wishes that these people who are stirring up race-hatred in England could hear what Governors and Commissioners and Collectors working in India now thing of Genedal Dyer and Sir Michael and all the "Anglo-Indian" kidney.

INDIA'S WAR EFFORT.

The doctrine of Non-Co-operation is, to my mind, deadly both of England and to India. It lives on race-hatred, it destroys the chance of orderly advance, it leads to anarchy. But we may as well realise the feelings of the Non-Co-operating Indian. He will not shake hands with murder; he will accept nothing except complete freedom from a "Satanic Government." He has lost all faith in British justice. He knows he cannot rebel and fight—machine-guns are too much for him—but he is desperate, and willing to say that he does not care what happens. And all this pleasant state of affairs we owe to "Anglo-Indian."

How has it come about? Right up to the end of the war co-operation was open and almost whole-hearted. Gandhi was making recruiting speeches. All India pulled with us in the war. The Armistice brought an overwhelming victory for England the Indians were no longer wanted. All the little smiles and politenesses and even good fellowship that had been the war-time atmosphere closed down with a snap. The old type "Anglo-Indian" tried to get back to the old atmosphere of master and subject. The Rowlatt Acts were forced through. They have never been used and never will be used. But they did their work, proving that all war-time talk was insincere, and that official England did not trust India.

There followed the rule of Martial Law in the Panjab. There followed the accused slaughter in the Jallianwalla Bagh. Let those who blame India for race hatred and Non-Co-operation inmagine how they would have felt in the other fellow's place. And, when they saw the butcher pensioned with their money, blessed by a foreign House of Lords, receiving £30,000 from admiring "Anglo-Indians," would they in such case accept the situation and shake hands with "Anglo-Indians," crying "let bygones be bygones"? You will never get the Indians to forget or forgive, so long as people like the writer of these articles can neither understand nor apologise.

MODERN ANGLO-INDIANS.

Fortunately, such Anglo-Indians are getting fewer in India. It is symptomatic and a good thing that the British elected to the Legislative Assembly and Council of State took the trouble to cable to Lord Sydenham's Committee begging them stop their insane activities. These are the real responsible British in India, elected by Englishmen and Scotsmen on the spot, up-to-date not three years behind in comprehension of modern India.

During my recent tour in India I consistently and always argued against Non-Co-operation. I regard it as both wrong and foolish in the way it is practised but I used my arguments to both sides. The English officials and non-officials must co-operate with Indians; they too must play the game: they must treat Indians as equals if Indians are to co-operate with them as equals. Things are better than they were six months ago. The officials are doing their best to undo what has been done by the O'Dwyers; they are trying to live down Non-Co-operation and hatred; and all the time these antique dug-outs in Pall Mall clubs are destroying the efforts of decent men to save India for the Empire.

In spite of them, however, things look better. Lord Reading has a chance. He will meet. "Mr Gandhi and his sattlites," and they will, "I have no doubt, discuss together how to end this nightmare of hatred in India and yet put India on the sure road to freedom. How "Anglo-Indian" will rage, understanding that he no longer counts in India—The "Daily News."

A communiqué says:—The situation in Waziristan has been on the whole quieter during the past fortnight. Sniping has occurred in Wana Ladha and Paiche Barhza and a theft of twelve mules on the 10th May from Kotkai Camp which is near Jandola is reported.—(A. P.)

A Lucknow message of May 17 says:—His Excellency the Governor accompanied by his Ministers arrived in Lucknow on Sunday morning in connection with the Conference for revision of the Oudh Rent Act and left again this morning for Nainital.

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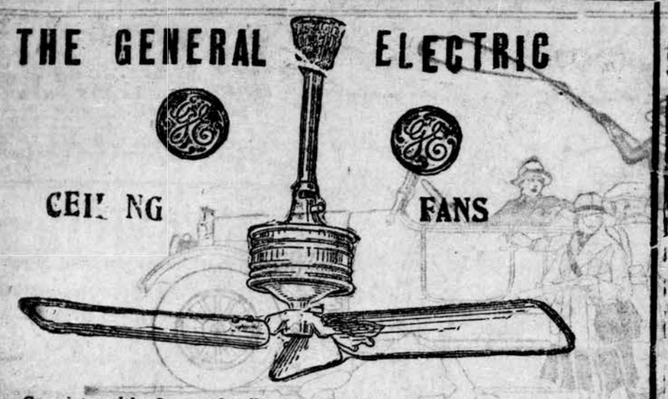

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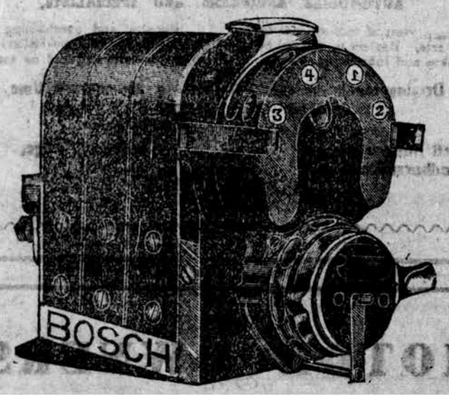

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MR. LANSING'S CANDID DESCRIPTION.

The following are passages from the "Times" summary of Mr. Lansing's portrait of Mr. Lloyd George in his new book "The Peace Negotations—A Personal Narrative" a reference to which has been made in our latest London letter:—

The picture that Mr. Lansing draws of him will not strike either his admirers or his critics as particularly flattering. As a politician he finds him shifty and inconsistent preferring expendiency to principle, selfish and material in his national aims and mischievously addicted to the vice of secrecy Practically the only redeeming features that he sees in him are his cleverness and his social attractiveness and personal magnetism. From first to last these are the main characteristics on which he constantly dwells.

"In Mr. Lloyd George who in my judgment was tried in prominence and influence among the Big Four (he says) one finds a very different type of man from either of the two who have been considered. While M. Clemenceau and Mr. Wilson entered upon the negotiations with general objects to be attained, the one national and material, the other international and ideal. Mr. Lloyd George if he had prepared a programme which I assume he had from my acquaintance with his learned and able advisers, did not follow it persistently.

HIS ERRATIC COURSE.

"His course was erratic and he so often shifted his ground that one felt that he had abandoned his plan or at least that he did not care to follow it rigidly, preferring to depend on his own sagacity to take advantage of a situation. As questions arose particularly those affected by changing political and military conditions, he decided the British attitude with a characteristic quickness of judgment and with a positiveness which impressed one with the alertness rather than the depth of his mind and with the confidence which he felt in ris own ability to grasp a subject and decide it in the most expedient way even though he had not given it the study and thought which other men felt to be necessary for a wise dtcision.

READY TO CHANGE.

"Ready as Mr. Lloyd George was to declare a position on any subject he seemed to be equally ready to change that position on obtaining further information or on the advice of his expert counsellors. He did this with an avowal that he had not previously been in possession of the facts or else with an explanation intended to show that his new attitude was not contradictory of the former one. His explanations were always clever and well presented, but they were not always convincing.

"The British Premier thus put aside that which had gone before and proceeded to handle the question under discussion as if nothing had occurred to change the course of debate. Inconsistency never seemed to disturb him or to cause him to hesitate. If he took the trouble to explain a change of attitude it was out of no sense of obligation to justify himself but rather in deference to the opinion of others and, to prevent complaint. It apparently was a trivial matter to him to change his mind once or twice on a proposed settlement.

HIS PLEASING PERSONALITY.

After this opening passage on the broader aspects of the view that he takes of England's Prime Minister and a passing reference (one of several) to his pleasing personality, Mr. Lansing quickly returns to the attack, the time on the grounds of Mr. Lloyd George's general attitude in the conferences of the Council. One could not but admire, he remarks, the complacency which he showed as to his own ability. He showed clearly that his traininp was that of a parliamentarian rather than that of a diplomat. He was very much of a rough-and-tumble debater quick to seize upon the weak points of an opponent and to attack them vigorously, sometimes with sarcasm and ridicule and often with flat denials of fact. His logic was that of an opportunist and not at all sound or convincing. He did not hesitate to interrupt a speaker with a hasty comment or question and sometimes if he was getting the worst of an argument he assumed a scoffing and even a blustering manner which did not harmonise with the sedateness of the Council of Ten. On the other hand though he was himself prone to interfere with others during the course of a debate he resented a like treatment in his own case: if he was interrupted when speaking or if his statements were challenged, he showed says Mr. Lansing, displeasure or annoyance.

HIS ABSOLUTE FEARLESSNESS.

"Against these weaknesses, however, he places the only quality in Mr. Lloyd George that obviously commanded his sincere admiration—his absolute fearlessness. Nothing, he writes, daunted him. No antagonist was too strongly entrenched to discourage him. His quick wits his ready tongue and his self-confidence made him what he was a great parliamentary leader. He succeeded more by reason of his dynamic personality and by fearlessly defying his enemies than by the superiority of his learning or the strength of his position. In fact without the constant aid of Mr. Balfour, Lord Milner, Sir Eyre Crowe and his other advisors, Mr. Lansing fears that Mr. Lloyd George would have been decidedly outclassed.'

"As it was his truculence of manner when hard pressed in debate his attempts to ignore substantial arguments which he was not prepared to answer and his frequent efforts to enhance the importance of a fact by emphatic declaration were methods that certainly did not carry conviction.

AN ATTRACTIVE PERSON.

"Vivacious, good-tempered and possessing a strong sense of humour Mr. Lloyd George was socially an attractive person while in debate his cleverness in finding the weak spots in his opponent's armour and his utter indifference to his own errors made him a dangerous antagonist. He attacked with vigour and he defended by attacking But the unsual man possessed none of the arts of diplomacy. He was not by nature a negotiator. His success at Paris, and they were not a few were largely due to the excellent advice which was given him and which he wisely received."

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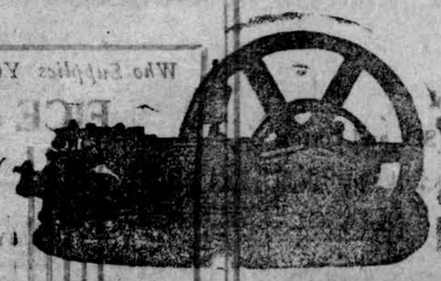

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